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RHINE CHANGES MAY GROW OUT OF PEACE PACTS

Austen Chamberlain and
Paul Painlevé Discuss the
Regrouping of Troops

DISARMAMENT PLAN BELIEVED PREMATURE

Europe Progresses Toward Bet-
ter Relations, but Problems
Remain to Be Solved

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 19.—While a large section of the French people would look with favor on American convocation of a general disarmament conference as a fitting climax to European pacification it is necessary to proceed with caution, for the official view is that the Locarno pacts mark the beginning, not the end, of a new era, and some time must elapse before it is seen whether friendship, confidence and fruitful co-operation is possible. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds a tendency to talk with reservation of Locarno's accomplishments, if there is a question of following them with practical measures of disarmament.

A long, conscientious experience with the fresh policy inaugurated at Locarno alone will show in what conditions, commanded by elementary prudence, it will be possible to regard security as attained. Thus in spite of the enthusiasm in the more popular political quarters, it is with apprehension that President Coolidge's sentiments are received. His initiative is felt to be premature.

Functions of the League

Pointed remarks concerning America's nonratification of the triple pact guarantee and repudiation of European alliances are made with the suggestion that Europe must, in these circumstances, be left alone to judge its security. Further, the League of Nations exists, and has taken up the question of disarmament. If the League is dispossessed of this function by America, its raison d'être disappears. It must also be remembered that the Locarno pacts have not been formally signed and ratified.

Possibly Germany will yet endeavor to extract further advantages from the Allies. Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, and Paul Painlevé, the French Premier, today discussed the technical considerations arising from the regrouping of troops in the Rhineland. The truth about the allied promises in connection with the evacuation and "invisible occupation" is confused by the contradictory assertions on both sides. There were confidential pourparlers which do not figure in any official reports, but which resulted in the agreement of Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, that changed conditions would naturally mean a modification of the Rhineland régime.

Tribute to M. Briand

But the Allies, nevertheless, have kept their liberty. The evacuation of Cologne is not linked with the Pact discussions, since Germany claims it is entitled to this in any case. Already there have been important military conferences in Paris to settle the details of a rearrangement of the occupation. Europe is progressing toward satisfactory relations. Indeed, the newspapers are proclaiming the formation of a United States of Europe, but a number of problems remain to be solved before there can be a laying down of arms.

At the Nice Congress, M. Painlevé, in a final speech, declared that the statesmen who did not collaborate toward the maintenance of peace were either knaves or fools. He paid eloquent tribute to Briand, whose remarkable ability, patience and humanitarian sentiments had contributed to the success of the negotiations. He also praised Edouard Herriot highly for his London initiative and Geneva efforts and the two men appeared reconciled, though there is

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World-Peace Drama Moves From Locarno to Peking

Nine-Power Conference to Discuss Chinese Customs and Other Problems Meets Oct. 26

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—After Locarno, Peking. Issues as momentous for the tranquility of Asia as the Allied-German issues settled in Switzerland are about to be dealt with at the capital of China. On Oct. 26 the nine powers that conferred in Washington in 1921-22 on Far Eastern affairs will meet in Peking to tackle the thorny problem of the Chinese tariff system. They include the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Belgium and China herself.

It was agreed among the Washington conferees that a special conference should be held within three months after the ratification of the Washington Treaty by all of the signatory powers. Final ratification having taken place only in August, 1925—more than three years after the signing of the treaty in Washington—the special conference was fixed for the end of the present month.

"Young China" Incident
So-called "Young China," consisting for the most part of the thousands of American and European educated Chinese, who established the Republic in 1912, is determined that the burden which the outside world has imposed for nearly 100 years shall be lifted. China wants the oppressing powers to lift it of their own accord. But if they do not do so "Young China" serves notice that it cannot be held responsible for what the rising tide of Chinese nationalism may precipitate in the direction of damage to foreign interests pretending to enjoy independent rights within Chinese territory.

It was this long-smoldering spirit of revolt against the foreign yoke that brought about the anti-foreign outbreak at Shanghai. The immediate cause was the result of the situation whereby the powers are literally a law unto themselves in China. There is the so-called "extraterritoriality" system. The Chinese are resolved that this infringement on their national sovereignty also shall be abolished. At the Washington conference it was provided that a special commission should be appointed to investigate extraterritoriality and recommend suitable means for the re-establishment of China's own jurisdiction over her courts of law. The commission to consider this subject will be convened in Peking on Dec. 18.

China Must Prove Herself
The American Government is not disposed to abandon the protection foreign powers enjoy under existing conditions, however irksome to China, until China proves her ability to put her house in order and guarantee the safety of foreign lives and property within her borders. Addressing the American Bar Association at Detroit on Sept. 2, Frank B. Keung, Secretary of State, put her house in order and guarantee the safety of foreign lives and property within her borders.

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These conventional traits, extraterritorial rights and foreign settlements have come about through treaty arrangements with China under which thousands of Americans and foreigners have taken up their residence and business in the business within that country. The United States owes to them the duty of adequate protection and the Chinese government must have a realization of its sovereign obligations according to the law of all civilized nations.

In the discussion and settlement of these problems, one of the most difficult questions is whether China is capable of carrying out those treaty obligations. I am very sure that the people of the United States do not wish to compromise by treaty or otherwise, the internal policies of China, to fix its tariffs, or establish and administer the customs and the local transportation tax, and granting

The chief business in hand at the Peking conference will be the question of abolishing "likin," a local transportation tax, and granting

"EDUCATION WEEK"

PROGRAM OUTLINED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In preparation for the observance of American Education Week, Nov. 16 to 22, the United States Board of Education has arranged for the distribution of literature through schools and various educational agencies at a nominal price. "How, Why and When to Prepare for Education Week" is the title of a pamphlet which will be useful in organization and in supplying material suitable for observance each day of the week. There is an historical pageant ready for distribution and a folder containing specific information and directions. All of the publications are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

CORNER STONE LAID FOR MASONS' CLUB

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—After a parade through the city of 10,000 members of the Masonic order and Army and Navy contingents, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new 15-story home of the Level Club at Seventy-third Street and West End Avenue was conducted by William A. Rowan, Grand Master of Masons in New York State. Representatives of most of the Masonic lodges in the city took part in the parade; attending the ceremony and the banquet held afterward at the Commodore Hotel.

VOLSTEAD ACT AGAIN UPHOLD BY HIGH COURT

Moment Amendment Was
Ratified It Became a
Law, Is Ruling

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The constitutionality of the Volstead Act again was upheld and its provisions discussed in detail today by the Supreme Court.

A formal opinion in the Druggan case from Chicago, in which an appeal by the defendant recently was dismissed, was made the occasion for the court's redefinition of its support of the validity of the dry law.

The main ground for the Druggan petition, the opinion said, was that the enforcement act was unconstitutional because it was enacted before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective.

"It is not correct that the amendment did not exist until its prohibition went into effect," the court held. "The moment the amendment was ratified it became effective as a law."

"We have no doubt of the authority of Congress to pass the law. Indeed, it would be going far to say that while the fate of the amendment was uncertain, Congress could not have passed a law in aid of it, conditioned upon the ratification taking place."

A shorter answer to the whole matter is that the grant of power to Congress is a present grant and that no reason has been suggested why the Constitution may not give Congress a present power to enact laws intended to carry out constitutional provisions for the future when the time comes for them to take effect.

SUCCESS OF MERIT PROMOTIONS SHOWN

Record of Justice Department
Investigators Cited

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Success of the merit system in connection with the promotion of employees of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice and the widespread results obtained in a multiplicity of cases investigated and convictions obtained by the bureau are set forth in a report just made by the director of the bureau to John G. Sargent, Attorney General.

Employees of the bureau having legal training have received preference, the consequence being that more than 50 per cent of the present investigative force have had some training in law.

Violations of the prohibition law and the peonage statutes, impersonations of government officials and crimes committed on Indian and sovereign reservations were among the subjects of investigation. Numerous cases handled by the bureau, the director pointed out. Some of these cases, like the detection and conviction of 71 Cincinnati policemen in which 11 men were convicted of conspiracy to violate the law and to defraud the Government, also is outlined by the director. Cases of similar scope were developed at Kansas City and Mobile, Ala.

OIL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 19.—(P)

—In consequence of constantly increasing stocks of residue, from the rapidly rising crude oil production, the Government has decided to remove restrictions on the export of fuel oil. Henceforth only an export tax, amounting to approximately 30 cents per ton, will have to be paid.

Ship With Record for Longest Voyage Has Never Left Port

Chartered in 1902, Vessel Is Still Waiting to Sail—
Regular Depreciation Rate Makes Her Now
Worth 15 Per Cent Less Than Nothing

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Chartered in the year 1902 to carry a cargo of hides from Paysandu in Uruguay to Antwerp, the S. S. Maria Madre of Genoa, is still lying at Paysandu whence, owing to a long chain of legal disputes, she has never sailed. As technically, a voyage runs from the time of preparation in a home port to the date when the cargo is discharged in the port of destination, this vessel's voyage is still unfinished. Such is the pith of the strange story told by the Montevideo correspondent of Lloyd's.

When the loading was completed, in July, 1902, a dispute arose between the shippers of the freight and the master as to advance freight. Legal proceedings were taken, and eventually, after \$1000 had been deposited by the shippers, the captain was ordered to get under way within 24 hours. This he refused to do, and in November the shippers removed the cargo. More litigation ensued over its deterioration.

The arrest of the vessel was then ordered, but on this being proceeded with it was found that the Italian flag had been placed on the gangway so that the vessel could not be boarded without stepping on it. This difficulty was overcome by planks placed across the ship's rails, and she was duly arrested.

The crew, having taken up an antagonistic attitude, were removed ashore and refused to go back when given permission to do so. Legal proceedings then developed into diplomatic proceedings between the Italian and Uruguayan governments, which lasted another two years and were finally settled by the payment of \$3500 to cover damages arising from the eviction of the crew. This ended the diplomatic aspect of the matter.

In 1908 the Italian Legation started fresh discussions to obtain an indemnity for the ship's master, who was still at Paysandu pending the settlement of the shipper's lawsuit. But all endeavors to find a solution failed. The matter again came up in 1912, unsuccessfully, and in 1914 the King of the Belgians was asked to act as arbitrator and consented, but there is no record of the case being brought before him. In September, 1924, the Uruguayan High Court upheld all its previous decisions and rejected all the appeals of the ship's master, and the case is still pending lite.

Meanwhile, owing to the lapse of years under a tropical sun, the old Maria Madre (originally the Langland of Middlesbrough, Eng.), has been gradually dismantled till she is little more than a hulk. At the customary rate of depreciation of 5 per cent per annum the Maria Madre is now worth 15 per cent less than nothing!

BRITISH LABOR PRAISES SOVIET FOR ITS ADVANCE

Delegates Report Finding
'Immense Improvement'—
Prof. Keynes' Visit

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Russian Government is firmly established and has the support of the great majority of the Russian people, and we saw evidence on every hand that the Russian authorities are steadily achieving the economic regeneration of their country," this statement is made in an optimistic report on present conditions in Russia published by T. Mardy Jones and the other British Labor members of Parliament, just returned here from that country.

These delegates find the improvements in Russia since 1920, and even since 1923 "immense," and they think Russia will recover prosperity, "whether she succeeds in obtaining long term of credits from abroad or not."

Their conclusions are discounted, however, by a report also published here this week-end by Prof. John M. Keynes who has similarly just returned from Russia, and publishing his views in the Nation and Athenaeum. Professor Keynes finds the Soviet system "at a low level of efficiency." It does "function and it possesses elements of permanence."

The urban industrial population, nevertheless, which is "what the casual visitor sees," is not self-supporting, but lives by exploiting the peasant through the trade monopoly possessed by the Government. Fifteen hundred thousand of Russia's 6,000,000 industrial operatives are thus workless, while the "real income" of its 120,000,000 peasants "is not much more than half of what it used to be." Some measure of equilibrium, however, has been established, Professor Keynes thinks, in both economic and political spheres, and he finds conditions "manifestly upon an up grade," the improvement in the last year having been "enormous."

PESSIMISM IN INDIA REPORTED AS PAST

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.—The Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, at Simla, on Saturday, said that a wave of pessimism had swept over government officials when it was feared that the old standards would lose the vitality of old ideals and be dimmed, but that phase had now passed.

The Viceroy was presented with a farewell address by these officials, whose spokesman said that, politically speaking, there was no firm ground in India, as the disruptive forces were themselves in disruption. Recent events, however, had shown signs of a change of heart, there now being movement and hope, where previously there was stagnation and pessimism.

SHELLING OF TETUAN CONTINUED BY RIFFS

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Oct. 19.—There is still a great feeling of insecurity because of the spasmodic shelling of Tetuan, although comparatively little damage has been done so far. It is supposed that the Rifian garrisons are placed in one of the many caves in the mountain range, hence the difficulty in silencing them, but there is some talk of sending an expedition to effect this object.

Scholarship Planned

The plan for the establishment of a Caroline M. Hewins scholarship was announced. This memorial to a pioneer in children's library work is to be devoted to the college education of librarians and will be under the auspices of the Hartford Public Library.

The session Saturday afternoon, a round-table discussion of some of the new books by members of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was presided over by Charles R. Green, librarian of the Jones Library, Amherst, and president of the club.

Advertising the library to the individual has been tried out with good results in Haverhill, according to Donald Campbell, librarian at Haverhill, who believes that if the library spends \$5 or 10 to buy a book it can certainly spend 25 cents to make sure that those who need and are interested in the book know about it.

SHIP LINES URGED TO UNITE AMERICAS

West Virginia Senator Sees
Chance for Trade

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Tightening the ties of friendship with the countries of South America through building up an American merchant marine to be used in our trade with those republics, was urged in a radio address from the patio of the Pan-American Union Building by Guy Despard Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, who has recently returned from a tour of South America. With the cities of the nations of the Western Hemisphere united in closer bonds, civilization will be advanced and the peace of the world won and maintained, he declared.

Involved Latin America and Latin America needs us, and if we make the effort, she will meet us with a cordiality that will more than requite our efforts. It was made plain, on his trip, Mr. Goff had been impressed with the loyalty, honesty, and patience and patriotism of the people of South America, responding to the same promptings and reacting to the same influences that move and exalt us.

New Building for Institute of Politics Use Is Forecast

Secretary McLaren Says Organization Is Ready
to Receive Endowments

By Special Cable

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19.—(Special)—Erection of a separate building for the Institute of Politics and establishment of a library of international politics, were forecast by Dr. Walter Wallace McLaren, professor of economics at Williams College, and secretary of the institute, in a talk on Saturday afternoon before the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club.

Dr. McLaren, in the course of his address on the subject of "The Williams Institute of Politics and Its Significance for Libraries," said that the institute was ready to accept endowments, the unwillingness in the past having been due to the fact that it was undecided as to whether the institute would be permanent.

"Librarians," said Dr. McLaren, "can render a very real service to the Williams Institute of Politics by discussing how to keep track of current papers and how to make use of these documents immediately when published. We find that such libraries as Harvard and Ann Arbor get in bound form copies of parliamentary papers and like only after they are several years old."

Unconventional Phases
Unconventional phases of the work of the Toronto public library system were described by George H. Locke, chief librarian, at the closing session Saturday evening.

The most important phase of library activity, in Mr. Locke's opinion, is work with boys and girls. "Children's library," he said, has no place in the Toronto library system, as dignified high school youngsters would resent being classed as "children."

I like to speculate in futures," said Mr. Locke in speaking of the possibilities of experimental work with children.

"The fact is that the Toronto Public Library is reaching the parents through the children," he said. "There is the boy who always takes home an extra book for Dad, and the one who can point to history to show his communistic inclined parent that the plan won't work because it has been tried before and failed."

The Boys and Girls House in Toronto, which is a separate juvenile library, is just what the name indicates, said Mr. Locke, for it was once a 13-room dwelling house, and "house" Mr. Locke intends it to remain, for whereas in a house with no rules, good behavior is inactive, this is not always the case in a so-called "institution."

The recruiting and training of library assistants was discussed, the methods used in training classes in Somerville, Springfield, Medford and Boston being presented. Miss Louise M. Hooper, librarian of the Brookline Public Library, told of her experience in obtaining a number of assistants who, though without technical training, were college graduates, this being largely accomplished through co-operation with the vocational Bureau of Radcliffe College. Miss Hooper's talk and the fact that library work is not adequately represented in college vocational bureaus led to the appointment of a committee to work for a closer co-operation.

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From the classified section of the telephone directory Mr. Campbell has

compiled lists of various classes of business men—bankers, salaried florists, and the like—and to each individual has sent a list of the best new books in his line to be had in the library.

"In this way," said Mr. Campbell, "you are sure to reach the people who are interested, whereas lists in our bulletin and in the newspapers is only a 'catch-as-best-can' method. I believe that in small cities the librarian should study the character of the population as much as possible."

"Don't be afraid of the 'cheap book,'" said Frank G. Wilcox, librarian at Holyoke. "It is the only sure starting point for eliciting the reading habit from those who haven't earned a love of books in childhood. The only appeal in such cases is curiosity."

Tax Changes Sought
by Industrialists
By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The national industrial conference board recommends these changes: Reduction of surtax to 20 per cent maximum on net incomes of \$100,000 and above. Reduction of normal tax to 1 per cent on the first \$4000 of net income and 4 per cent on all net income thereafter.

Repeal of federal estate and gift taxes. Repeal of excise and special tax on miscellaneous articles, including motor trucks, automobile parts and accessories. Reduction of the tax on automobiles and motorcycles. Repeal of the publicity clause.

CORNER STONE OF CLUB LAID

University Men Attend
Ceremony at New Home
on Stuart Street

Between 200 and 250 members and guests gathered at the laying of the corner stone of the new University Club, at Stuart Street and Trinity Place, this afternoon, following a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, put the stone in place, and in a brief address congratulated the club on its achievement and possibilities.

Senator Butler in his address emphasized that the old University Club had exerted an important and constructive influence in the affairs of Boston, and declared that the similarity of the new organization with its improved facilities should be something more than a social and fraternal club and in addition contribute its support to the civic and educational interests of the city.

Five college presidents, Samuel W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, W. H. D. Gray of Bates College, John A. Cousens of Tufts College, Paul D. Moody of Middlebury College, and Bishop William F. Anderson, acting head of Boston University, were guests. Wilmet R. Evans, president of the present University Club on Beacon Street, which is to be merged into the new organization, presided, and trustees of the club were special guests. Forty-five life members were present.

State and city officials were guests of honor, and they inspected the progress which has been made on the club building, to be completed, it is announced, by next spring.

Members of the new University Club will be open to all college and university graduates, and the building will offer athletic, club, and hotel facilities to its members. The purpose of the club's executive committee is to bring together men of all colleges in order to achieve a common interest in public service and affairs.

Work has been carried on by an especially appointed committee. J. Powell, executive chairman; James Jackson, treasurer; Henry I. Harriman, chairman building committee; Clinton H. Dwinell and Donald D. McKay, chairman membership committee. Representatives of all the college alumni groups in Boston have co-operated in the work.

WORKERS OPPOSE ITALIAN AGREEMENT

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 19.—The recent agreement officially concluded between the Italian General Federation of Industry and the Fascist trade unions was declared to be incompatible with syndicalist liberty, by the workers' group, at the session today of the governing body of the International Labor Office, though the Italian Government representative maintained the contrary.

The workers' representatives announced their intention of bringing forward a draft convention on syndicalist liberty at a future conference. This immediately following the arrangement between Fascist employers and Fascist employees, the problem, which has been brought up at each conference of the Labor Office during the last two years, again has become acute.

TAX REDUCTION HEARING BEGINS AT WASHINGTON

Treasury Department Head
Opposes Exemption Up to
\$5000 in Income

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The first step toward another slash in the Nation's tax bill has been taken with the assembling of the House Ways and Means Committee to consider a downward revision of the present levels.

Marking the third time in six years that the committee has set its hand to the welcome task of chopping off some of the tax burden, the first of the taxpaying class in the form of a reduced bill for next year promises to be somewhere between \$300,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

All hands were ready to advocate reductions, including the Treasury and members of both major parties in Congress. Republicans want cuts totaling between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000, while Democrats, as represented by their ranking member on the committee, John N. Garner of Texas, believe reductions can be made up to \$500,000,000.

Mr. Mellon's Views Awaited
The committee waited first, however, for the views of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, asked to appear as first on the list for the public hearings, which are to continue for two weeks before the committee begins the actual drafting of a new revenue law. The committee was called to convene for an executive session at 10 o'clock.

Although prior to appearing before the committee, Mr. Mellon had carefully refrained from advancing any definite tax reduction scheme, the Treasury has estimated that a surplus of at least \$250,000,000 would be available for revision of the tax rates. There also had been definite indication that the Treasury would favor a maximum surtax rate of 20 per cent, instead of the present 40 per cent, as well as cuts in the normal rates.

Mr. Mellon, further, did make clear before going before the committee that he is opposed to increasing income exemptions as proposed by Mr. Garner and also suggested by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey. In a letter to the New Jersey Senator, replying to his suggestion that all persons with incomes of \$5000 or more be exempted from taxes, Mr. Mellon declared "the sole result of such a change would be an enormous loss of revenue to the Government without a single compensating advantage."

Entails Loss of \$167,000,000
The letter also is taken as a reply to Mr. Garner's proposal to increase the exemption for single persons from \$1000 to \$3500 and for married persons from \$2500 to \$5000, and another by Isaac Bacharach of New Jersey, a Republican member of the committee, to increase the exemption to \$2000 and \$3500, respectively. Besides estimating that a \$5000 exemption applied to all taxpayers would mean a loss of \$167,000,000 in revenue, Mr. Mellon declared that a major tax cut is inadvisable to have every citizen with a stake in his country.

Since the income tax in this country touches at a much higher point of charges than in any other country with which we are familiar and comparatively was on a much narrower base, the Secretary said, to "narrow" it further would make the whole structure unstable and its continuance as a source of revenue uncertain.

Predicts Early Passage
William R. Green (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has declared a bill will be ready for the House upon the convening of Congress in December and that it is possible there before the Christmas holidays. Senate leaders declare the measure can be finally enacted into law by the first of March, 15 days before first tax payments of the new year are due.

As a result of their increased majority in the House, Republican membership on the committee is increased this session to a ratio of 15 to 10. It was 14 to 11 last session, with James A. Frear of Wisconsin, who has since been voted off the committee by the Republican caucus, counted on the majority side.

The committee membership, subject to approval by the House, now includes: Republicans—Representatives Green, Iowa, chairman; Hawley, Oregon; Treadway, Massachusetts; Bacharach, New Jersey; Hadley, Washington; Timberlake, Colorado; Watson, Pennsylvania; Mills, New York; McLaughlin, Michigan; Kearns, Ohio; Chindblom, Illinois; Crowther, New York; Bixler, Pennsylvania; Evans, Missouri; and Aldrich, Rhode Island. Democrats—Garner, Texas; Collier, Mississippi; Oldfield, Arkansas; Crisp, Georgia; Cawey, New York; Martin, Louisiana; Rainey, Illinois; Hull, Tennessee; Dickinson,

PACT MAY BRING RHINE CHANGES

(Continued from Page 1)

a great gulf between Joseph Caillaux's financial policy and that demanded by the Radicals.

Whatever the disagreement in internal matters, there is unanimity on the left with regard to the pacific route which is being followed. But no one is prepared to submit France to a premature regularization of armaments.

System of Solemn Pledges, Linked to League Covenant, Defends the Peace of Europe

LOCARNO, SWITZ., Oct. 19.—The departure of Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand yesterday was accompanied by a large crowd at the station, both signing innumerable souvenir cards and photos while the British Foreign Secretary was in Paris until Tuesday evening. He will make a speech advocating ratification of the Pact when Parliament meets in November. The protocol, which is an enumeration of the articles of agreement reached at Locarno, including the Rhineland pact and arbitration treaties, will be published in all countries concerned tomorrow.

Various unauthorized published versions of the Pact contain many inaccuracies. The Monitor correspondent is informed that one who has seen the protocol that it contains 11 articles, the chief of which are those concerned with the Rhineland pact. France, Germany and Belgium entering into a solemn contract with respect to the western frontier of Germany, which means the surrender of all claim on Germany's part to Alsace and Lorraine. France, Germany and Belgium agree also to arrange all their differences by arbitration treaties, England and Italy standing as guarantors that the present demilitarized zone and the Rhineland frontier will be maintained.

This is the first time in history that a solemn pledge has been entered into between France and Germany with respect to the frontier dividing them, and to banish war as far as possible by adopting peaceful means of settling disputes. Nor has such a guarantee as that given by England and Italy ever been the subject of a treaty before, these two powers being equally bound to protect the western frontier from French aggression as against German aggression.

Question of Guarantees

This system of solemn pledges, guarantees, and arbitration treaties is linked to the Covenant of the League which stands like a central fortress surrounded by ramparts. It is the peace of Europe. Similar treaties, but less binding as regards the procedure adopted for the settlement of territorial questions, link Germany to Poland and Germany to Czechoslovakia. The League of Nations, on the east, which is denied to it by its own consent in the west, to arrive at an agreement with Poland by methods of conciliation. But both in the east and west it has given a pledge to abstain from the use of force to obtain a revision of the frontier.

The difficult question of a guarantee, which France desired to recognize as additional protection to Poland, finds no direct expression in the protocol, but is covered by a declaration, which, while drawing attention to existing treaties of alliance between France, Poland and Czechoslovakia, brings the commitments within the range of the Covenant of the League. This declaration has no direct connection with the Rhineland pact like the declaration about conditions which govern Germany's entry into the League, which appears in the protocol. The admission in this is made that no country will be asked to render assistance to the League beyond its power, which will safeguard England in its relations to America, as well as Germany in its relations to Russia.

Good Will Essential

There is also a declaration regarding the effect the new treaty relations with Germany will have on the occupation of the Rhineland, and, although no definite step, such as the evacuation of Cologne, is mentioned, it is implied that Germany may hope for this and a consequent modification of the régime in the Rhineland as confidence is re-established. The Rhineland declaration will, it is hoped, have an appeasing effect on German opinion, it being recognized that the German Government has a difficult task before it in carrying out the Nationalist support for the Pact.

Mr. Chamberlain, before he left, said the spirit in which the protocol

was signed at Locarno was as important, if not more important, than the Pact itself. Although all the foreign ministers expressed themselves as gratified, they were cautious in visualizing the future and expressed the belief that ultimately the peace of Europe must depend on the maintenance of good will between nations.

But it is felt, at the same time, that even if evil passions arise again, the new bonds which unite the nations will make war more difficult. But unless the disarmament of Europe follows, the hopes of a new epoch created by the Pact will largely fade away. Mr. Chamberlain, before leaving, attended a service at the English Chapel and listened to a sermon on the text of "The Peace of God Which Passeth All Understanding." On a pillar nearby hung a text "In Me Ye Shall Have Peace." This was not prearranged, but was a pure coincidence. It is said to have greatly moved the British statesman.

Satisfaction in Germany Reported as Increasing in Results at Locarno

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The German delegation arrived here from Locarno yesterday afternoon and were met at the station by members of the government diplomatic corps. Welcoming Dr. Hans Luther, the Chancellor, the foreign minister, Dr. Brüning, said that Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, had requested him to congratulate the Chancellor on the successful outcome of the conference and to tell him that the British Foreign Minister would always be a member of pleasure in his first meeting with the Germans at Locarno and the sincerity and openness the German delegation brought to the negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, believed that the agreements drafted at Locarno would become the turning-point in European history, and Germany, he added, could always claim the honor of having taken the initiative. The ambassador concluded by expressing the hope that the friendly personal intercourse between the German and the British delegations at Locarno was a sign of a new relationship between the two nations.

A high member of the German delegation told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the delegation had achieved as much as possible at the conference, but that everything now depended on the decision of the nations. In occupied territory during the next few weeks. Satisfaction at the outcome of the Locarno Conference is rapidly increasing here.

A semi-official communiqué declares that the end of the general hostility that had been overcome, and that that progress would bless all nations. Extreme satisfaction is felt in all political camps that Germany once more is on an equal footing with the rest of the nations. Of all the humiliations Germany has received since the war, the degradation to a nation of outcasts after years of splendor, smarted most. "Once more we can stand among the nations," said a high official, "no longer as the pariah of Europe," the Hamburger Preudenblatt writes.

The manager of one of the leading steel works in the Rhineland Ruhr district, who is generally regarded as a conservative, said that the result of the conference would restore the confidence of the United States in Europe in general, and Germany in particular. On the other hand, it is generally held that the delegation failed to bring home definite guarantees for lessening the burdens of the occupation of the Rhineland, but the Liberals trust that Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, will live up to what he said in one of his last speeches at the conference.

The Conservatives, however, threaten to make use of the delegation's failure in this respect to shatter the League of Nations, and to wreck the pact if France does not modify the occupation of the Rhineland in the coming weeks.

King Albert Congratulates Belgian Locarno Delegate

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Foreign Minister, on his return from Locarno received The Christian Science Monitor representative and expressed the importance of the Rhineland Security Pact for Belgium. Belgium, he declared, was indissolubly bound up with the general European welfare, and amongst the interests of Europe, as a whole, none were greater than that the status of victors and vanquished which had existed since the war should give place to peaceful relationships between the nations.

Mr. Vandervelde showed the Monitor representative a cablegram he had just received from King Albert in Bombay, congratulating him on the conclusion of the pact. In course of the conversation the impression was gained that the Cologne zone would be evacuated before the pact was actually signed in London on Dec. 1. Pourparlers between the German Government and the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris in this connection are expected shortly.

Paris Welcomes Statesmen

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and his British colleague, Austen Chamberlain, were given a warm welcome on their arrival here today from Locarno, Switzerland, where they

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers late this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday fair and cold; fresh to strong west wind. Gale on the coast. Northwest storm warnings are displayed from Hatteras to Boston.

Northern New England: Light rain, probably changing to snow; breezes in north portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder, fresh to strong south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	48	Memphis	40
Atlanta	48	Montreal	48
Boston	47	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	62
Chicago	40	New York	52
Charlotte	48	Philadelphia	52
Chattanooga	44	Pittsburgh	52
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	22	Portland, Ore.	50
El Paso	32	San Francisco	50
Galveston	64	St. Louis	24
Hatteras	64	St. Paul	30
Helena	42	Seattle	32
Jacksonville	68	Tampa	74
Kansas City	42	Washington	52
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 12:15 p. m.; Tuesday, 12:40 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

played leading parts in the successful security conference.

A huge crowd greeted them at the station with shouts of "Live the peace!" M. Briand's fellow Cabinet members waving their hand and congratulating him upon his success.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. Briand and M. Painlevé went for luncheon to the British Embassy, where it was reported that they would discuss the question of evacuating the Cologne bridgehead. Mr. Chamberlain is to be the guest of tonight at dinner of M. Painlevé.

BRITISH FRUIT TRADE GROWING

"Eat More" Campaign Has Results Pleasing to the Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The effects of the "Eat More Fruit" campaign are being felt in the trade, according to one of the largest fruit salesmen in Great Britain, who states that the consumption of fruit per head in England today is 20 per cent, or 25 per cent greater than it was three years ago.

The ship from South Africa to carry a cargo consisting entirely of oranges is bringing to England no less than 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of this golden fruit. It is estimated that a sufficient supply to last the whole of Great Britain for a fortnight.

Filled Orange Gap

At one time several months of the year, including the summer months, were orangeless, so far as this country was concerned, but two or three years before the war South Africa stepped in and filled the gap. From June to November, when the oranges from Spain, Italy, Palestine, and north Africa are finished, London now depends for oranges on South Africa.

Australia has done for England, with apples, what South Africa usually does with oranges—filled a gap. The Australian apples begin to come over in March, when the Canadian apples are ready in August and September. There is practically no competition for America could not supply all the requirements of the United Kingdom. The Australians, in fact, that England could easily absorb much larger quantities of apples, and they are continually being asked if more cases are not available. In the last year imports from Australia have risen from 1,500,000 to close upon 2,000,000 cases.

Americans Best Traders

For grading of fruit, the Australians give the palm to the Americans. They are "master-hand," according to an Australian expert. But then, it is pointed out, America has had 40 to 50 years' experience in the fruit trade, while Australia has had but 15 to 20 years. New regulations of the Commonwealth Government now insist upon uniform quality. The demand for Australian canned fruit is already greater than the supply, and California sends England 2,000,000 cases, as against 300,000 from Australia.

The United States is always Britain's biggest supplier of fruit, but there is fruit from most other parts of the world in the shop window of the fruit dealer. The apples from Canada and the United States, the pears also from the United States, from Central Europe and France; the new Indian grapes from the West Indies; there are grapes from America and Portugal; Spanish pomegranates and melons; green figs from the Riviera; and peaches from Belgium. The finest grape-fruit and orange quantities come to Britain from Florida.

JUGOSLAVIA KEEN FOR HOME AVIATION

Italy and Spain Look Askance at Purchase of 100 Airplanes

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Much keenness for the encouragement of aviation has been felt in Yugoslavia recently. Quite lately, for instance, 10 modern airplanes were bought abroad. This interest and purchase of machines has caused Italy and Spain to represent the action as one of danger to Yugoslavia's Balkan neighbors, as well as to any stronger neighbor—Italy, for example. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor obtained in this connection a statement from the president of the Belgrade Aero Club. He said:

It is true that everything is being done both in military and civil circles as well as by the club to encourage aviation and its propaganda in Yugoslavia. But the situation does not represent any danger to anyone, least of all to Italy. Italy has a large quantity of airplanes which she first-class flying material. Last year she had a force of 1600 good machines, while with an increased budget she is at work on the formation of a fleet of 4500 airplanes. What then is the purchase of 100 machines in comparison? Even 200 airplanes would scarcely cover the training of the necessary personnel. Finally, the airplanes purchased were bought from an extraordinary credit, since the Yugoslav air budget is too small to bear the cost. As long as the Yugoslav aviation budget remains under 300,000,000 dinars and until there exist home factories able to provide the necessary material, nothing serious can be accomplished, and the aviation of the kingdom will remain behind that of both friends and enemies alike. Aviation in this country depends for its fate, not on the armistice, but on the financiers.

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BENEFITS SEEN OF PEACE PACTS

Foreign Policy Association Chairman Says Work at Locarno Was Practical

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Successful ratification by all parties of the Rhine Security Compact and other treaties initiated by the statement at Locarno, and through this ratification and the adhesion of Germany a great strengthening of the League of Nations may be expected, according to Prof. James G. MacDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor. Professor MacDonald said:

Lacking the text of the treaties agreed upon, any judgment of the accomplishments at Locarno, as yet, will be tentative. None the less, if the press accounts have been at all accurate, this meeting marks the end of a period of stultification and opens a hopeful period of genuine conciliation and co-operation.

The treaties initiated this week by Germany and her six neighbors—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia, less theoretical and far-reaching than the protocol agreed upon at the Assembly of the League last year. The latter was an ambitious attempt to reach an end to the war system. Admittable though it was in purpose, it was too sharp a break with the past and too indeterminate in its scope that there was at no time any real chance of its being ratified by all of the great powers.

More Practical Work

At Locarno the work has been less theoretical and ambitious, but much more immediately practicable. The treaties are the logical, the almost inevitable, culmination of developments of the last two or three years.

It was interesting and encouraging to note how intimately these new treaties are tied to the League of Nations as the central and essential basis on which they all depend. Because of the opportunities afforded by the Council as a continuous board of arbitration, the League of Nations is now a permanent body of world opinion, and because of the availability of the Permanent Court of International Justice as a final resort for the settlement of disputed questions arising under the terms of the agreements, Germany and the Allies have been able to agree upon a scheme of pacific settlement which gives promise of eliminating the cause of war in western Europe for a generation.

League Will Be Strengthened

Germany's entrance into the League at a special session of the assembly will give the League a new vitality and her presence on the Council will vastly strengthen the League. Henceforth the discussion of the League of Nations will be a reality which they have sometimes made but before.

Through Germany's participation the League makes a great stride toward the ideal of its founders, a permanent body of world opinion for the development of international co-operation and the maintenance of peace.

COLUMBIA VOTE BAN PROTESTED

New York Republicans to Ask Supreme Court Mandamus

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (Special).—Men and women residing at Columbia University have encountered registration difficulties similar to those which prevented Columbia students from voting last year. The Board of Instructors of the Thirtieth Assembly District, in which the university is located, holds that these men and women, many of whom are teachers and officers in the university, are not entitled to vote in the election. A section of this law declares that "no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence while a student of any seminary of learning." The challenged voters are in many cases nonresidents or else employed for part or full time in various activities outside the university. They are prevented from voting on the technicality of their residing in a dormitory.

Republicans of the district have assured them of the validity of their claims, and at the Republican headquarters at 530 West One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street, it is said that the board of election next week to compel the board of elections to register them.

RAIL WEEDING COST CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Progress of invention is cutting the cost of weeding

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tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad, where burning oil, atomized by live steam, is sprayed upon the track as a newly invented burner moves along. Cost of clearing vegetation has been reduced to \$25 per mile, it is revealed by the railroad company, where formerly expense of hand weeding was between \$75 and \$100 per mile. The work has been speeded up, too.

NOMINATION LIST NEARS CLOSING

Time for Candidates to File Papers Expires on Wednesday

Certification of nomination papers for place on the ballot in the Boston municipal election of Nov. 3 must be completed by 5 p. m. Wednesday. After that hour the board of election commissioners may receive no more nomination petitions. No withdrawals may be made after 5 p. m. Friday and no substitutions after 5 p. m. Saturday night.

Joseph H. O'Neill, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal National Bank, and James T. Purcell, member of the present Boston City Council, have been certified as candidates for Mayor, each having presented nomination petitions bearing the names of 3000 registered, qualified voters. This return by the election board means that there will be 11 candidates for Mayor on the municipal ballot unless there are withdrawals.

The nomination petitions of Miss Frances G. Curtis, for more than 12 years a member of the Boston school committee and the first woman mayor candidate of Boston; James T. Moriarty, president of the City Council and the candidate bearing the endorsement of the Boston Central Labor Union; Alonzo B. Cook, Auditor of Massachusetts since 1915, and Charles L. Burrill, member of the Governor's Executive Committee and for five years State Treasurer, are yet before the election board for certification.

One of the election commissioners said today that he expected that the clerks will have finished work on the petitions in time to make a report tomorrow.

One hundred and thirteen candidates for the Boston City Council have been certified. It is likely there will be more than 200. Eleven candidates for the five places on the Boston School Committee have so far been able to qualify.

Tomorrow the Supreme Court is expected to hand down its decision on the petition for an injunction restraining the Mayor or his political deputies from conducting the election in the voluntary party primary in an election where nominations and elections are, under the law, nonpartisan. Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court of Suffolk County, and a candidate for Mayor, filed the petition late last week.

Despite the action of the Democratic City Committee in endorsing the candidacy of Mr. O'Neill for Mayor, the other Democratic candidates, Mr. Glynn included, persist in their candidacies. They say they will remain candidates and complete their campaigns when the polls close on Nov. 3. The Democrats will have several candidates on the ballot, though not recorded as such. There will be Malcolm E. Nichols, Charles L. Burrill and Alonzo B. Cook, all Republicans, as candidates.

ITALIANS ARE GIVEN PRECISE INSTRUCTIONS

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 19.—Previous to the departure of the Italian war debt delegation to the United States, a Cabinet meeting will be held in Rome. While the possibility of a provisional agreement similar to that reached in France in the event of the failure to conclude a general one is foreshadowed by several Italian financial experts, the Agency Rome, in an inspired note, says that the Italian delegates are going to Washington with precise and clear instructions, namely, to try in a perfectly loyal spirit to settle the problem of war indebtedness on a purely technical basis, to negotiate a permanent settlement of the question, taking full consideration of Italy's real capacity for payment and finally to clear up definitely the future relations between the creditor and debtor country.

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MOSUL QUESTION TO BE DEBATED

Anglo-Turkish Dispute to Be Considered by the World Court

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19 (AP).—Members of the Permanent Court of International Justice have been notified that at the request of the League of Nations the Court will meet in private on Oct. 22 to consider the Mosul question. Public sessions will begin next day.

How long the Mosul problem will occupy the Court cannot be said with certainty; the question is one involving the rights of minorities and it is possible that other nations may request to be heard, besides the main parties—Great Britain and Turkey.

The Court will be presided over by Max Huber, Switzerland.

The Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which will convene at The Hague next Thursday for the fourth time this year, will be paid only partially for the extraordinary session, World Peace Foundation, whose headquarters are in Boston, announces through the Associated Press.

Salaries of the judges consist of two parts, the annual amount of \$6000 paid as salary, and a duty allowance of \$60 a day for 200 days annually. The court already has sat for 179 days this year, not counting traveling time, for which duty allowance is paid in lieu of traveling expenses. In consequence, even a judge residing at The Hague can draw only 21 days more of duty allowance this year.

The business before the court on Oct. 22 is an advisory opinion on the Council of the League of Nations on the Mosul dispute. That dispute originally came before the Council by special reference from the Treaty of Lausanne, which provided that in case Turkey and Great Britain should not settle the question of the frontier line the dispute should be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

The normal jurisdiction of the Council under the Covenant of the League of Nations with respect to a dispute is that of a mediator or conciliator. Turkey has argued that it is confined to such a function under the Treaty of Lausanne; the present dispute, while Great Britain has contended that the Council may render an arbitral award under that treaty. The Court has consented to render an advisory opinion in reply to the following questions:

"Is the decision to be taken by the Council to be an arbitral award, a recommendation or a simple mediation?" Must the decision be unanimous or may it be taken by a majority? May the representatives of the interested parties take part in the vote?

SLOANE TAX CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Attorneys of Foreign Corporations at Hearing

There was a large attendance of counsel before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court today, representing foreign corporations in Massachusetts, to listen to arguments on the petition of W. & J. Sloane of New York for an abatement of an excise tax of \$48,821 for the year 1924.

The Commonwealth moved to dismiss the petition, on the ground that it was not brought within six months after the tax was paid, but the petitioner contended that under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Alpha Portland Cement Company v. Massachusetts, the time for filing

SEEKS TO ABANDON STATIONS

The Boston & Maine Railroad today petitioned the Department of Public Utilities for authority to abandon the North Worcester and Greenfield stations, both in Worcester. The department will hold a hearing on the petition on a date to be announced.

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RADCLIFFE BUREAU WIDENS WORLD INTEREST FOR WOMEN

Course in International Research Established Jointly With
Harvard Expected to Give Girls Deeper Grasp
on Foreign Affairs

In discussing the Bureau of International Research just established under the supervision of a joint committee at Harvard University and Radcliffe College by a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe, said she believed the new department would prove singularly valuable to women students because it would open new opportunities for the study and deeper grasp of foreign affairs, a field in which there have been recent conspicuous instances of the ability and competence of several women. The grant has been placed in charge of a joint committee of which George G. Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard, is chairman, and the work will be carried on jointly by a staff composed of members of both institutions. The committee includes, besides Professor Wilson, Archibald Cary Coolidge, professor of history; Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law; Allyn A. Young, professor of economics; all of Harvard, and Ada Louise Comstock, president, and Bernice E. Brown, dean of Radcliffe.

Considered For Some Time

For some time it had been the belief of the board of administration at Radcliffe, particularly, that some program of intensive study of world affairs should be offered students. Tentative consideration was given the establishing of a permanent institute, modeled along the lines of the Institute of Politics at Williams-town but to be made a permanent factor of the college program. For several reasons, however, this did not seem practicable and the securing of the grant to establish the present bureau of international research, under the supervision of which intensive study in the social sciences could be carried on by members of both Harvard and Radcliffe, brings into being what is considered an ideal department of its kind.

The scope of the problems to be considered is unusually comprehensive and, it is felt, will admirably fit members of the course for able participation in the fields they touch. Among them are considerations of the comparisons of decisions of national courts where international questions are involved; jurisdiction over coastal waters; allocations of public debts and other obligations in case of partition or cession of territories; Latin-American relations; the institution and operation of plebiscites; the native African under self-government, colonial administration and mandates.

Miss Comstock said she felt the place of women in circumstances governing international affairs, could be investigated with increased importance by the provision of this exceptional opportunity to study foreign affairs. She cited several instances wherein women have been given offices of trust demanding a high degree of grasp on the whole field of international relations, notably Miss Sarah Waumbaugh, who has been identified with the League of Nations and the World Court, and latterly, with the Tacna Arica plebiscite.

The appointment also of Miss Patrice Field, Radcliffe '23 to the post of vice-coordinator at Amsterdam is a source of gratification to the committee, Miss Comstock said. Beyond the specific honor reflected upon Miss Field and Radcliffe by her appointment as the first woman appointee in the consular service Miss Comstock felt that it would act as an inspiration to other women to fit themselves for taking some active share in the complex pattern of service.

JEWISH CHARITY FUND GETS A GOOD START

At the community dinner which opened the annual drive for funds in support of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston at the Copley Plaza Hotel last evening \$250,000 of the \$500,000 which it is hoped to reach, was subscribed by the 300 men and women present. Albert A. Glassberg, as chairman of the campaign, presided, after Albert W. Kaffenburgh, president of the federated, opened the meeting as host at the occasion.

Jacob J. Billikopf, executive director of the Philadelphia Jewish Federated Charities, was the speaker of the evening. He said that there is developing a rising vision of service, and it was to be found in bringing aid to those who, in any form or other, had been unable to cope unaided with conditions in which they found themselves.

MAINE WELCOMES VIRGINIA VISITORS

POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 19 (P)—Governor Brewster welcomed the 41 members of the Virginia-New England intersectional committee at a banquet held at the Marine House here last night. Dr. W. E. Elwell of Portland, president of the Associated Industries of Maine, was in charge of the meeting. The committee came here from Boston and were escorted by members of the state highway police.

FASCISTI EXPEL ATTACKERS OF MASONS

FLORENCE, Italy, Oct. 19 (P)—Dr. Italo Balbo, who was sent here as extraordinary commissioner following the recent clashes between Fascists and Free Masons, has announced the expulsion from the Florentine Fascist organization of a "first list" containing 19 names, the assumption being that further expulsions will follow. Dr. Balbo's action is automatically

ratified by the directorate of the Fascist Party. It is also approved by the newspapers, which point out that the expelled members, while individually unimportant, had obtained ascendancy over the factions within the party favoring extremist measures.

BRITISH CONSUL RETURNS
Edward F. Gray, British Consul-General at Boston, returned here yesterday on the Cunard liner Franconia after a five months' vacation abroad. Mr. Gray expressed considerable optimism about conditions in England. With him were Mrs. Gray and their daughters, the Misses Helga and Stella Gray. The Franconia debarked 370 passengers at Boston, and left immediately with 507 passengers for New York.

Leader in York Rite Freemasonry



J. ALBERT BLAKE
General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the United States.

CAPTAIN PARKER ASKS AID IN ENFORCEMENT

Calling on every law-abiding citizen to do his part in helping to enforce the laws of the United States, Capt. George A. Parker, prohibition enforcement administrator for New England, addressed a large gathering at the Old South Meeting House this noon on "The Public's Responsibility for Law Enforcement." The meeting is the first of a series of noonday meetings planned at the Old South.

Captain Parker urged the full enforcement of the prohibition laws as a duty every citizen owes to the Government. The laws cannot be fully enforced until complete public support is given, and everybody should help in seeing that no violations are overlooked, he declared.

RHODE ISLAND DEPUTY FOR DRY LAW NAMED

Henry E. Goodnough, who has been appointed deputy prohibition administrator for Rhode Island, with headquarters at Providence, left Boston Saturday for that city. Capt. George A. Parker, federal prohibition administrator for New England, announced today. Mr. Goodnough succeeded Raymond Sewall, Reuben Sams, who was acting prohibition administrator at Boston for a short time, pending the appointment of Captain Parker, has been appointed to another district, having gone from Boston to Washington. It is understood that he has been assigned to New Jersey.

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MALDEN MAN HEAD OF ROYAL ARCH MASONRY IN AMERICA

Members of Capitular Body in Massachusetts Take Pride
in Fact That One of Their Number Carries Title
of General Grand High Priest

Greater interest in the administration of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry at present than ordinarily is shown among Massachusetts members of the York Rite in Freemasonry because of the fact that J. Albert Blake of Malden is now at the head of that division of the fraternity. As General Grand High Priest of the General Grand

Danvers, Thrice Illustrious Master of Salem Council of Royal and Select Masters and Eminent Commander of Winslow Lewis Commandery Knights Templar of Salem. Mr. Blake was initiated Entered Apprentice in Amity Lodge, Danvers, Mass., on May 4, 1886. He took the degrees of the York Rite, completing this branch of Masonry on Oct. 10, 1876, when he was knighted Winslow Lewis Commandery. He belongs to Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is an honorary thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Council of Deliberation of the Massachusetts College of Rites.

While Mr. Blake is widely known in Masonry, and far beyond the confines of his own State and its various Masonic divisions, his identification with the relief work done by the Grand Lodge, particularly with the Massachusetts Masonic Home at Charlton, is that which is of such character as to dwarf, in a measure, the honors he has received because of his official positions which he held and is still holding.

As Relief Commissioner of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Mr. Blake is, ex officio, Superintendent of the Masonic Home, and such are its exacting responsibilities that he is obliged to give the major portion of his time to its direction. When he became Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, assisted by his Grand Lodge officers, he inaugurated the campaign which resulted finally in the establishing of the Massachusetts Masonic Home at Charlton, a property which today with its additions is valued at more than \$250,000. Since the Masonic Home was founded more than 10,000 Mr. Blake's, their mothers or their wives have been lodged beneath its hospitable roof.

Ever since he served Massachusetts Masons as Grand Master, Mr. Blake has been giving more and more of his time to the relief work which the Grand Lodge has been steadily extending in scope and in practical benefit.

MUSIC

Beryl Rubinstein

Beryl Rubinstein, pianist, gave a recital at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. He divided his program into three sections, choosing for classics Mozart's Theme and Variations in G, and Siciliano as well as the D major Toccata, Andante and Fugue by Bach. In his unaffected yet comprehending presentation of these pieces, Mr. Rubinstein indicated that he had grasped the very essence of this type of music. He made evident the real beauties, presenting them in a simple, quiet manner. He achieved an excellent tonal adjustment, avoiding heaviness or blurs, and maintaining a limpid quality of tone. Tempi, too, were evenly sustained, and the pianist did not unduly emphasize the frills and ornaments which decorate yet are not foundation to this music.

Not only in the Mozart and Bach did Mr. Rubinstein show a keen feeling for formal structure and relative values. He played Liszt's Sonata in B Minor (it formed the middle portion of his program) with keen contrast of themes and parts. The development section, too, with its feeling. He made the recapitulation a dramatic utterance, while the coda lent contrast with a lighter, more reminiscent vein. Throughout, a feeling for dramatic values and tenacity prevailed.

From the moderns Mr. Rubinstein played a clever little gavotte by Prokofiev, and "Ruined Water Castle," from Godowsky's "Java Cycle" (a first performance).

The gavotte combined simple stylistic tendencies, gavotte rhythm and thoroughly modern harmonizations in such a way that the three elements blended well. Mr. Godowsky's new piece, impressionistic and coherently colorful, did not exhibit any particularly individual tendencies. It did, however, give one more opportunity for a display of Mr. Rubinstein's light, pellucid passage work and tenacious touch.

John McCormack

John McCormack gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Edwin Schneider, pianist, and Lauri Kennedy, violinist. As usual Mr. McCormack's program covered a wide range. Beginning with an old German Minnelied, it included an Aria by Mozart, songs by Beethoven, Schubert and Schumann, Irish folk pieces and songs of this present time by Donnelly, Dunhill and others. And, as usual, those superlatively artistic qualities which have for so long distinguished Mr. McCormack from all other singers of the day were again in evidence. Familiar as his singing and its pre-eminent characteristics may be, it never palls, for, like every great artist, Mr. McCormack shows infinite variety in his application of his methods of singing and interpretation. He is a singer of widely differing character. And there is seemingly no style to which he is not able to adapt himself with ease, no music which is not recreated when he sings it. Thus his singing is a never-failing source of delight, a never-failing cause for admiration.

Harry Delmore

On Sunday afternoon Harry Delmore, tenor, sang at Jordan Hall, before a small audience. Justin Sandridge played the accompaniment. Mr. Delmore, a young Negro, possesses a good natural voice, which gives evidence of careful training and thought. He sings fluently and easily, phrasing well, and enunciating clearly. His attack is clear and accurate, and his interpretation abounds throughout the greater part of his voice.

But with these good qualities, one defect—rated a particularly obnoxious one among singers—presents itself. This shortcoming, an unpleasant nasality, mars the effectiveness of many of his upper tones, and becomes particularly noticeable when Mr. Delmore sings loudly.

Since this singer has already acquired so many of the requisites of concert work, it seems only reasonable to believe that he can conquer this habit (for nasality may be listed as such) and therewith greatly add to the effectiveness of his performance.

The program, for both choice and arrangement of songs, deserves more than passing mention, for it displayed to advantage the singer's artistic and interpretative abilities. The opening group was made up of Handel's delightful "Would You Gain the Tender Creature" and two solos from "The Messiah." Then followed four songs from the incomparable Faure, including "Prison" and "Reve d'Amour." Respighi's whimsical "Razoul" stood in a gathering of contemporary Italians, preceding songs from Schumann and Schubert. Negro spirituals brought the concert to a close.

SWEETS COMPANY OF AMERICA
Sweets Company of America, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, a profit of \$25,491 before depreciation. The company's sales for the quarter were \$1,000,000, a decrease of \$100,000 from the previous quarter and a loss of \$208 in the March quarter of this year. The profit for the first nine months of 1925 was \$9255 before depreciation, etc.

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Historical League Discusses Ideal Conditions for Meeting

Delegates From 22 Massachusetts Societies
Gather at Count Rumford Birthplace

"What are ideal conditions for a meeting of a local historical society?" was the topic discussed by delegates from 22 societies, members of the Bay State Historical League, at their autumn meeting held at the Count Rumford birthplace, North Woburn, on Saturday afternoon. Opinion was expressed by several speakers that the desired "ideal conditions" were practically present on this occasion.

It was noted that the meeting was held among collections of more than ordinary interest, and had as a principal speaker one who was thoroughly informed and able to explain the collections in considerable detail.

Talks on Some Object

Detailed talks on some object of the local society's collection were suggested by a delegate of the Lynn Historical Society as popular and helpful. The idea is not unlike that of the decent service of some of the art museums. The speaker of the afternoon or evening, instead of attempting to cover the collections as a whole or an unillustrated antiquarian talk, confines his talk to a single object or group of objects, displayed before the audience. Preparation for such a talk, it was indicated, is more difficult than to skim over a number of subjects; but it pays in better attendance and evidences of genuine public interest.

The importance of the local society's securing permanent quarters was stressed by several speakers. Some felt that the usual plan of maintaining and equipping a historic house is preferable even if the opportunity to entertain large audiences in a modern auditorium is lacking.

A different type of historical association housing to which specific reference was made is that of the Somerville Historical Society, which has recently installed its extensive collection in an unillustrated fireproof building, one which provides a sizeable lecture hall and ideal physical conditions for display of historic objects. A suggestion was made that the custody of an old house can often accumulate a fund toward building a fireproof structure as an annex, either in the rear or alongside.

Rumford Objects Described

The attractions offered to the delegates by the Rumford Historical Association, founded in 1877, were explained by the president, E. Waldo Thompson, who is of the family of which Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson) was a distinguished representative. Mr. Thompson in his address of welcome gave a brief review of the salient facts of Count Rumford's career, paying special attention to his boyhood at Woburn and to the charges of "toryism" which were locally preferred against him because

of his failure to report with his company for service at the Battle of Lexington and which led to his leaving his native country early in the Revolutionary War. It appeared to be Mr. Thompson's opinion that young Benjamin Thompson, though undoubtedly inclined to be a loyalist, had a valid excuse for not fighting at Lexington.

In explaining the work of the Rumford association Mr. Thompson made reference to the considerable bequests which have been received from Leonard Thompson, Marshall Tidd and others of Woburn and to a gift of \$25,000 from Edmund C. Converse of New York, the income of which is to be used toward maintenance of Count Rumford's birthplace. A recent addition to the collections, which the speaker regards as notable, is a copy of the Gainsborough portrait of the count, the original of which has been acquired for the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University.

Applications of the Devotion and Old Newbury historical associations for membership in the league were reported by the secretary, Walter K. Watkins of Boston, and activities of some of the societies were discussed by that of Bourne, lately visited, were described by the president, Edwin J. Lewis of Milton. The other officers of the league at present are: William O. Comstock, Brookline, vice-president; Charles Converse, Arlington, treasurer; Horace Sumner, Hyde Park; U. Waldo Cutler, Worcester, and Edward A. Huebner, Dorchester, executive committee.

MR. HULTMAN SPEAKS TO VERMONT GROUP

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 19 (P)—Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration, speaking to a group of those interested in handling the fuel situation, today told the Vermonters that if the citizens of the state had used soft coal instead of anthracite last year they would have saved \$2,500,000; that Vermont spends about \$6,000,000 yearly in coal, and that 75 per cent goes to interstate outside Vermont. The conference was called by Gov. Franklin S. Billings, who presided.

MASONS TO MEET

Masters and wardens of Masonic lodges in the Fourth Masonic District, together with all line officers of the 13 Blue Lodges of that district, comprising South Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain, are to join in the fall meeting of the Masters' and Wardens' Association, Oct. 23, at the Masonic Apartments, Uphams Corner. The meeting will take the form of a ladies' night, with a banquet, entertainment, etc. William H. C. Carrasco is president.

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World News in Brief

Washington (P)—President Coolidge formally opened the Retrospective Art Exhibition at Corcoran Art Gallery marking the hundredth anniversary of the National Academy of Design. The President and Mrs. Coolidge, as special guests of the Academy, viewed the collection, which is made up of many of the most notable art contributions by American artists, illustrators, sculptors and architects during the last 100 years.

Gardone Riviera, Italy (P)—Gabriele D'Annunzio has given the original manuscript of his book "Alicone" to the Ambrosian Library as testimony of his appreciation of its important work as a fount of Italian culture.

Philadelphia (P)—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in an interview with President Coolidge will ask a further leave of absence from the Marine Corps for his son, Stephen D. Butler, in order that the general may remain here as director of public safety. The general's leave expires Jan. 1.

Moscow (P)—More than 26 per cent of Russia's total export went to the United States in the last half year. Nearly 60 per cent of the total amount of furs sold during this period was exported to America.

Washington (P)—Retail food prices in the 15 cities covered by the Department of Labor's monthly survey showed an average decrease of eight-tenths of 1 per cent in the month ending Sept. 15. The average level announced, however, is still 8 per cent above that on Sept. 15, 1924. Detroit has a maximum decrease of 1 per cent.

Vienna (P)—Vienna yesterday paid tribute to the man who wrote the "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz. With solemn ceremonies a tablet was unveiled on the house in which Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King," was born Oct. 25, 1825.

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CAMPAIGN BEGUN
BY REPUBLICANSSenator Butler Is to Speak
at 11 Regional Confer-
ences in Massachusetts

Both as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed himself and as chairman of the Republican National Committee, William M. Butler is starting preliminary work this week for the campaign next year when Massachusetts will elect a United States Senator for six years; a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Auditor, and a Legislature.

During the next three weeks Mr. Butler expects to speak in at least 11 regional conferences in different parts of the State. The Senator expects to return to Washington about the middle of next month to meet with other Republican national leaders and arrange a program for legislation by the coming Congress.

The first of the Massachusetts regional conferences is at North Adams tomorrow. At night he goes to Pittsfield for a dinner where he will speak along with George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire; Allen T. Treadway of the Massachusetts First Congressional District; Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State of New York, and Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee.

On Wednesday these speakers will be in Northampton and Holyoke. On Thursday there will be a conference at the Hotel Richmond in Fitchburg and at 7 that night a dinner in Gardner. At Fitchburg Frank H. Foss, Representative in Congress, will speak, as will Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant Governor; Charles L. Gifford, Representative in Congress, and Mrs. Tillinghast.

A formal dinner will be given on Friday night at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester, where Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and others will speak.

The weeks following will find Mr. Butler leading different parties into other sections of the State, where the local and regional situations will be discussed and preliminary plans made for next year's campaign.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.
INQUIRY IS TO STARTNew Hampshire-Vermont Issue
in Hands of Commission

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 19 (Special)—Benjamin W. Couch, Concord, acting under appointment of the United States Supreme Court as commissioner for this State to take testimony on the boundary dispute between New Hampshire and Vermont and to pass on the facts, is preparing, with Commissioner Minnis of Vermont, to immediately investigate the present situation. Mr. Couch is a former member of the New Hampshire legislature where he was chairman of the judicial committee and Republican floor leader for four sessions.

This controversy has continued for more than 150 years and after prolonged discussion finally reached the United States Supreme Court in 1915. New Hampshire claims the boundary line to be the west bank of the river. The Vermont contention is that the boundary line is the "thread of the stream" or the center of the main current.

The matter came before the Supreme Court on the specific question whether mills built on land made by filling in a part of the river on the Vermont side should pay taxes in Vermont or New Hampshire. New Hampshire rests its claim on a decree of the King of England in July, 1764, making the west bank of the river the boundary between the province of New York and New Hampshire, pointing out that Vermont had its origin in the refusal of the inhabitants to submit to the Government of New York.

New Hampshire also refers to a resolution passed by the Continental Congress on Aug. 30, 1781, to the effect "that it be an indispensable preliminary to the recognition of the people inhabiting the boundary called Vermont and their admission into the federal union that they explicitly relinquish all demands of lands or jurisdiction on the east side of the west bank of the Connecticut River." Vermont, which brought the suit to tax the mills in the vicinity of Belows Falls, declared that the State was not bound by the resolution of the Continental Congress.

NEW BROWN LECTURES
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—Several new subjects have

been added to the extension courses at Brown University, which, Prof. Walter Ballou Jacobs announces, will begin on Oct. 26. Among the innovations are lectures by Roger Gilman, dean of the Rhode Island School of Design, on "Colonial Interiors and Furniture," "The Poetry of the Irish Renaissance," will be the subject of Horace Reynolds of the Brown University department of English. Prof. Gaetano Cavicchia of Brown on "Contemporary Italian Literature," and Prof. Harold B. Stanton, in a beginners' course in French, will be other new lecturers.

CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE.
OFFERS ESSAY PRIZESTopics Are World Friendship
and War's Outlawing

"Methods of Promoting World Friendship Through Education" and "The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War" are the two subjects chosen for the world essay contest for 1925-26 conducted by the American School Citizenship League, and now announced by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary and founder. The contest closes June 1 next. The first subject is open to students in normal schools and teachers' colleges and the second is open to seniors in secondary schools throughout the world.

Three prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be given for the three best essays in each category. The prizes for the United States are: William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City; R. G. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, O.; Miss Florence M. Hale, state agent for rural education, Augusta, Me.; Edwin D. Starbuck, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; William F. Geiger, superintendent of schools, Tacoma, Wash.; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, Junior High School, Richmond, Va.; H. V. Holloway, state superintendent of public instruction, Dover, Del.; Vaughan MacCaughy, associate editor, Sierra Educational News, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Sally Freeman Dawes, high school, Quincy, Mass.; Frank E. Spaulding, department of education, graduate school, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Essays of students in countries other than the United States are to be passed upon first by judges in their respective countries. The three best are then to be translated and sent on to the United States. American essays are to be sent direct to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews at 405 Marlborough Street, Boston. Many teachers in the United States make the writing of the peace essays a part of the regular school work, sending to the league the best essay in the school.

ARCTIC INCIDENT
TO BE REPORTED ON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The relationship between the official Canadian arctic expedition and the American expedition under Commander MacMillan, both of which recently returned from the north, will be dealt with in a report to the Interior Ministry by G. P. MacKenzie, who has charge of the Canadian party. Relating details of their trip on the steamer Arctic, members of the Canadian expedition said that information received at Godhavn, Greenland, caused them to go directly to Etah, where the Canadian expedition had established headquarters.

From members of the Canadian party it has been learned that an aviator attached to the MacMillan expedition had been flying over Greenland and also over Ellsmere Island, in Canadian territory. On Ellsmere Island two oil and gasoline depots had been established along the route leading to Alexhelberg Island, which is within the area claimed by Canada but which has never actually been visited by Canadians.

TRANSPORTATION ACT
VIOLATION ALLEGED

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Representatives of the transportation brotherhoods were here today to complain before the United States Railroad Labor Board that the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Company has violated the transportation act. Argument on this complaint was to be followed by a hearing on the Western Maryland strike.

The brotherhood representatives will testify that the St. Johnsbury company declined to confer with employees concerning a proposed sweeping reduction in wages and elimination of time and a half for overtime. They maintain the management declined to join in submitting the matter to the board. Such procedure, they contend, violated the transportation act as construed by the board.

I Record only
the Sunny HoursBirmingham, Ala.
Special Correspondence

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD girl was from popular at the little summer resort on the lake. The grown-ups found her assertive, her own age did not care to be bossed so constantly by a playfellow. Without, perhaps, realizing what the situation really was, or why she did so, she sought the company of younger children whom she could direct and do for to her heart's content.

One day, while taking a curly-headed five-year-old boy to row, the little fellow, who obediently had sat quietly on the rear seat, suddenly and nimbly perched himself on the back of the seat. Before she had time to realize what he was doing, a jerk of the oars sent him overboard.

They were far out and only one other boat was in sight, but too distant for immediate help. With the composure and determination many an older person might have lacked, the girl backed-watered with her oars and wheeled. Once he went down, and twice. She dropped her oars and leaning far over, grasped him by the hair before he sank the third time. And so she held him, never wavering.

The occupants of the other boat had witnessed the struggle and hastened to their aid as quickly as possible. They lifted the weeping, choking boy into their boat and all hurried to shore. The little girl seemed entirely unconcerned over the praise of her accomplishment, being, on the other hand, chagrined that such a mishap should have occurred under her supervision.

It is only just to add that the attitude of the lake-side community changed toward her during the course of her visit and she was treated not only with consideration but respect.

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Special CorrespondenceLAUNDRY WORKERS
COURSE TO BE OPENED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Co-operating with the laundry owners of western Massachusetts, the University Extension Department of the Commonwealth will conduct a series of eight lectures in this city, commencing Thursday. It is the first time that the State has extended its activities to include the training of laundry employees and it is believed, marked the first movement of its kind in New England.

While the course offered is intended primarily for laundry employees and proprietors, it is also open to the public and will offer a general outline of modern methods of laundry operation. Meetings will be divided into two parts, the first a general assembly with a talk by some lecturer, and the second a discussion by groups of problems directly affecting the laundry industry.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
CAMPAIGN INDORSED

RUMFORD, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—The Swedish Christian Young People's Union, concluding its annual state conference here yesterday, passed resolutions indorsing the campaign of law enforcement directed by Charles P. Sisson, Attorney General, and condemning "the underworld" and "the underworld" being waged with the aim of abolishing the Rhode Island Municipal Police.

The resolutions state, "It is clearly evident that the outlawed liquor traffic is seeking to discredit the effectiveness of prohibition to remove from the use of our nation the tempting and degrading influence of alcoholic beverages and that this is being done through an aggressively organized campaign of aspersion."

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21st. at Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces
a SpecialtyLAW TASK TOLD
BY DEAN POUNDBases Solution of Problem
on Period of Research, to
Precede Legislation

"Serious crime in the United States has not increased disproportionately to the growth in population and laws," said Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard University Law School, at the Harvard Law Forum last night, although he added that any accurate estimate was difficult to make without profound survey. His topic was "The Task of the Law."

"When I was a boy we heard a lot about Jessie James and other bandits, and robberies of overland mail seemed to parallel the pay roll holds of today. Hardly a mail dispatch could cross the continent without being held up," he pointed out, emphasizing the fact that hysteria about crime is no new thing.

In the 50-minute question period which followed his address Dean Pound was asked many questions by the audience in the hall and by an apparently large radio audience.

Answers General Problem

When pressed for a solution for the entire problem, he said: "When the same research is applied to the law as is so successfully working out the problems of intensive agriculture, manufacturing, business administration, and the like, we may expect equal results in the administration of justice, but not before the next session of the Legislature."

"Many lawyers," said the dean, "have always been blind to the possibility of improvement in their profession. Today no legal document is so revered in this country as the Constitution of the United States, but when it was adopted it was opposed by most first-class lawyers in the country because it set up two governments, state and national."

"Because lawyers see the difficulties so clearly, they are unduly pessimistic in their own estimation of the possibilities of achievement. On the other hand, laymen are frequently over-optimistic and display a simple faith in the curative power of laws. They should exercise what Mr. Dooley called a 'glitteringly restrained tinkering with the laws of the land.'"

Individual and Society
"What is the law seeking to do? Well, the task of the law is adjusting, harmonizing, integrating the claims of all individuals so that the machinery of society may operate with a minimum of friction."

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NORTHFIELD FUND
INCREASED BY \$250,000

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—An increase of \$250,000 in the endowment fund of the Northfield conference during the last year has been announced by the trustees. Edwin L. Bullock, the treasurer, said that all expenses had been met in spite of increasing demands.

The annual sacred concert was held in the auditorium yesterday, with a chorus of 150 students at the Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon School taking part.

NATICK ONE-MAN
CARS PROTESTED

Five hundred patrons of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company in the towns of Natick, Wellesley and Newton have petitioned that "two-man" cars be restored on their line at least between the hours of 6 to 9 in the morning and 4 to 7 in the evening.

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Poetry Mills Called Source
of Flood of Mediocre Verse

Clement Wood, Poet and Lecturer, Tells Boston Audience Poe Better Poet Than Longfellow

Under the auspices of the Boston Chapter of the American Literary Association, Clement Wood, poet, novelist, critic, and lecturer, and the national president of the association, lectured to an appreciative audience on Saturday evening at the Grace House Galleries, on the subject of "Modern American Poets."

Mr. Wood introduced the subject by a brief discussion as to what poetry is, and was inclined to the opinion that Ruskin—too little read today, he observed—had given one of the best definitions when he said that poetry is the expression of musical words and thoughts capable of producing high and noble emotions. The speaker criticized a certain type of "poetry course" in which students were encouraged to produce as much work today as he once did, and that Mr. Masters had fallen far short of some of his other work.

The next group of American poets presented by Mr. Wood were those whose work he considered was not of that even standard that characterized three of the poets already mentioned. Vachel Lindsay, in the opinion of the lecturer, is one of those who well lost his place and is not doing as good work today as he once did, and that Mr. Masters had fallen far short of some of his other work.

Next came the poets of the "Renaissance." Elinor Wylie is another modern poet to whom Mr. Wood would give a high place. He rendered unstinted praise to Rose O'Neill, known to most people probably as the originator of the "Kewpie" dolls and pictures. Miss O'Neill, he considered the most universal living genius among women and a poet of high rank.

First Poets Among Negroes

The lecturer claimed that the first American poets were to be found among the Negro race. This statement was significant, coming as it did from a southerner.

Mr. Wood claims that Edgar Allan Poe and Walt Whitman, both of whom were not accepted by their day and generation, were pre-eminently greater poets than Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, and Whittier. Whitman, said the speaker, was the first American poet to speak with that strong conviction which enabled him to say, "I tell you." To Poe and Whitman, Mr. Wood added Emily Dickinson and Sidney Lanier, as being two poets whose work will live.

In answering his own question as to what makes a poetry boom, he stated that it was not until 1910 that the young school of American poetry really showed itself above the ground. Mr. Wood then gave his audience his choice of the four greatest living American poets, and the premier place he gave to Edwin Arlington Robinson, stating that the technique of Mr. Robinson's work was perfect, but that the work itself, marked by the fact that the poet's outlook was pessimistic and that he voiced continually the futility of all human activity. Then, as one of the tenets of his creed, Mr. Wood told his audience that the poet's outlook cannot reach its highest expression by flying on the wings of denial.

Lands New England Poet
Robert Frost was the speaker's second choice, and he illustrated from several of Frost's poems that this New England singer was one who wrote as he spoke, that is, in the vernacular of the people of New England.

The lecturer's third choice was John Hall Wheelock, a Harvard man and librarian of Scribner's. Wheelock, he said, was a poet in the true sense of the word.

PRESIDENT HEARS MR. BUTLER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Harding and Mrs. Coolidge yesterday listened to a sermon by their former pastor at Northampton, Mass., the Rev. Willis H. Butler, now of Hartford, Conn. He occupied the pulpit at the First Congregational Church here, to which the Executive and Mrs. Coolidge belonged. Mr. Butler was a guest over the week-end at the White House.

WATER COLORS EXHIBITION

SALER, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—A representative selection of more than 80 examples of water color paintings from the Thorndike collection are on exhibition at the Peabody Institute here. Subject matter includes autumn leaves with brilliant and characteristic coloration, fruits and flowers, both wild and cultivated. The exhibition will last a month.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PARK SQUARE IS BOOM TO CITY

Land Long Dormant Now Occupied by Thriving Commercial Houses

The march of Boston business firms up toward Park Square and its neighboring districts is daily giving evidence of the progress which has already taken place or is in prospect for that rapidly expanding business center. Literally squeezed out of older sections by congestion, or influenced by their own desire for freshness, newness, and roominess, company after company has transferred the seat of its activities to Park Square.

With work progressing rapidly on the new 1300-room Statler Hotel in Park Square, the 15-story building of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company on the site of the old cyclorama building, the Boston Police Headquarters on Berkeley Street; the doubling of space in the neighboring Salada building, opening of the \$1,000,000 Pettingell-Andrews building nearby on Stuart Street, completion of the huge Metropolitan Theater at Tremont and Hollis streets, the 14-story Elks Home across the street with the projected 14-story Hollis Hotel and the rejuvenated Shubert Theater beside it, the University Club in Copley Square, and many other structures all point impressively to the development which is centered in Park Square and its neighboring districts.

Horace Greeley told young men to go west. John Quincy Adams said at Plymouth in 1812, "westward the star of empire takes its way," and today Boston business men are taking the advice of an earlier century, and advancing westward to sections of the city where expansion is still possible.

When, in 1909, the New Haven railroad and the Park Square Real Estate Trust which succeeded it envisioned a Park Square of stately buildings with great commercial and civic importance in place of the dinginess and squallor which then prevailed, it is unlikely that more than a few foresaw what notable structures would rise in the space of a decade and a half.

Paine Furniture Pioneers

When, moreover, the pioneering work of the Paine Furniture Company and subsequently the Park Square Building placed two splendid edifices in the square, there were those who questioned future growth, and thought that the limit had been reached, or exceeded. But today, as one notable building after another is being begun, even the confirmed skeptic is beginning to suspect that growth in Boston's newest business district is more than a temporary "boom" movement, and is based upon sound and desirable economic requirements.

Bostonians will recall the old Providence Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and will remember that as it was merged in the South Station, not only the land where it had stood, but extensive railroad yards were made available for other purposes. It seemed a difficult problem to dispose of such a large tract, isolated as it was through the lack of large traffic arteries feeding into it.

Finally the railroad transferred the property to a holding company, the Park Square Real Estate Trust, directed by Laurence Minot, Amory A. Lawrence and Alfred Bowditch. It was the purpose of the trust to have Arlington Street, which then stopped at Boylston Street, extended through to Castle Street, to extend Stuart Street through between Copley and Park Squares, to widen St. James Avenue from Berkeley Street to Trinity Place, and to change the grade of Providence Street.

The trustees owned most of the adjoining property, and were willing to give much of it for street purposes. They planned in time to raze most of the buildings then standing on it.

Development Begins

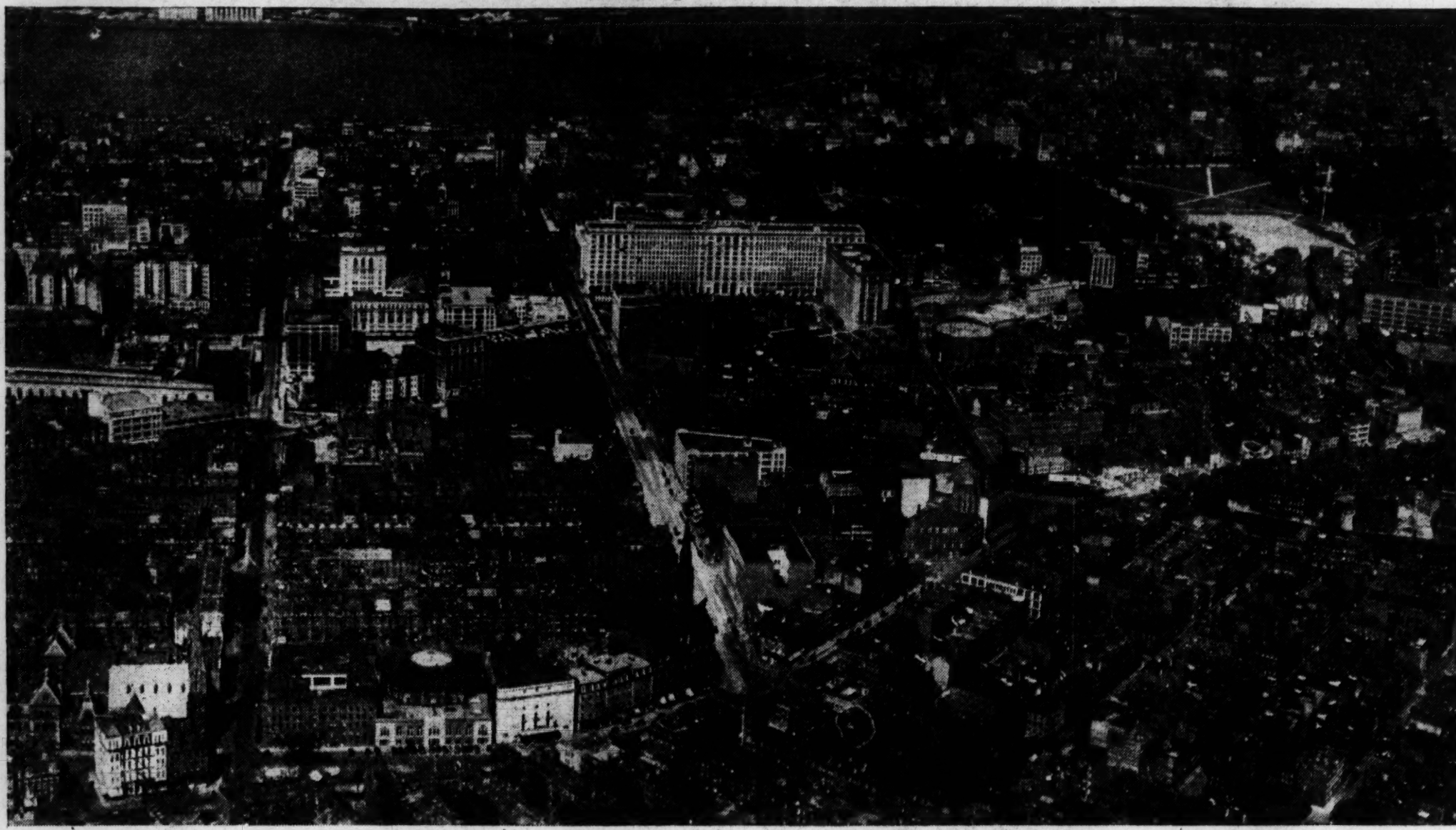
Through a maze of legal and political difficulties, and with numerous compromises, the changes were finally accomplished. The Paine Furniture Company moved up from Haymarket Square, and the Park Square Building, which is said to be one of the largest office buildings in the world, was completed. A step farther up St. James Avenue, the John Hancock Insurance Company building was erected. Many smaller businesses moved into the district.

Today real estate authorities believe that the pace of development has accelerated, even from the high mark set by the Park Square Building.

Directly across Arlington Street from Paine's, the large triangle formed by Arlington and Providence Streets and Columbus Avenue is being rapidly excavated, and the Seawall Theater is nearly flat to the ground, in preparation for the Statler Hotel.

Work is to begin immediately on an addition to the Salada Building, at the corner of Berkeley and Stuart Streets, which is to more than double its capacity. The new building will be in Indiana limestone and granite, and Densmore & LeClear have designed it in Italian renaissance style. Many of the pieces in the Oriental art collection which is in the present building will be transferred to the addition, and in particular two huge cloisonné dogs which now loom over everything else and stand guard in

Horse Cars and a Railroad Station Made the Park Square Section in the "Old Days" a Busy Spot—Look at It Now



Photograph by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., New York

the main office will be placed at the entrance of the new building.

At the corner of Stuart and Clarence streets, across from the new University Club, the Boston Young Women's Christian Association plans a 10-story building, five stories of which are to be hotel accommodations for women. There will be a swimming pool, open to all women of the city, and two auditoriums, one



CLOISSONNE FOUZ DOG
One of the Many Pieces of Ancient Oriental Art in the Collection of the Salada Tea Company to Adorn Addition of New Building.

for association purposes and another for community use. The association will make another appeal to the public for funds this winter, but it is planned to have the buildings erected within 18 months. The lot has already been cleared, in preparation for the structure.

New Gas Building
Across Columbus Avenue from the Statler site used to be the Cyclorama, an amusement structure and erstwhile gasometer, but wreckers have demolished the roof and most of the walls, to make way for the 15-story building of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. The company now has a downtown headquarters, but as soon as the building is completed, everything is to be transferred to Park Square. The building, one story higher than its neighbor, the Statler, will be a notable addition.

A Boston policeman, watching workmen busily demolish the old

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cyclorama building today, gazed reflectively and succinctly remarked: "Well, this 'll be quite a city when they get it built up."

Across Berkeley Street, up Stuart, from the Salada Building, is the new police headquarters. The building is well on toward completion, with the exterior work practically done. It was dedicated about a month ago. The structure is of solid and attractive construction, eight stories high. Next door, up Stuart Street, is an Edison Light Building, and next the new \$1,000,000 structure of the Pettingell-Andrews Company, which is being opened this week.

The company has moved up from Atlantic Avenue, following the lead of many companies which were located in the older part of the city. The new building offers large opportunities for expansion and better service on the part of the company. In particular, its radio show rooms are up to date, efficient, and attractive.

A step farther up Stuart Street, in the direction of Copley Square, the girder framework of the new University Club is erected, and a beautiful building is being planned, in particular as an addition to the social and residential features of the section.

Decatur-Hopkins Company, wholesale dealers in hardware, recently established their plant on Berkeley Street, near the Boston & Albany railroad tracks.

On Columbus Avenue, just at the rear of the Statler site, is the bus terminal of the American Coach Company, and nearly a hundred busses leave daily for New York and many New England cities.

Widening of Tremont Street, from Eliot Street to Castle Square, has necessitated the construction of new facades to all the buildings on the westerly side of the street, with the resultant addition of many new firms.

Among those whose courage, initiative, and ability has resulted in the development of the Park Square district, none has contributed more than William J. McDonald, financier and real estate operator, who, since the pioneering days, has been most prominent in this development.

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SPECIAL arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new airplane pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, never buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he views a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

One of the centers of development in the Park Square district is the Park Square Building itself, the long white structure in the upper center of the accompanying airplane picture. At its right, running at right angles, is the Paine Furniture Company. Again to the right, a triangular open tract may be seen, where the Statler Hotel is being built.

Just below this site, the circular walls of the cyclorama may be seen, with the roof removed. The American Coach Company bus terminal is in the Motor Mart building, just to the right of the cyclorama. Arlington Street runs past Paine's and by the end of the Park Square Building, up and down the picture. At the left end of the Park Square Building is Berkeley Street, and another block over to the left is Clarendon Street. Tremont Street begins about halfway up the picture at the right, and its slightly curving course may be traced clear across the picture, and out at the lower left corner.

On Berkeley Street, in the center of the picture, just below the left corner of the Park Square Building is the Salada Building, and against the blank wall visible in the picture, its addition is to be built. The

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ple's Temple, which occupies the site, is being rapidly torn down. The Police Headquarters Building is directly across Berkeley Street from the Salada Building, a white building somewhat lower in height. One building farther to the left is the large white structure of Pettingell-Andrews, and adjoining it to the left the headquarters of the Massachusetts Automobile Club. Across the street from the Auto Club, above on the picture, is the John Hancock Insurance Company Building, a square tower rising within a quadrangular building. Along Berkeley Street, straight down the picture from the Salada Company, is a large white building, the home of Decatur-Hopkins Company.

Along the left edge may be seen the rear of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and to its right the Westminster and Brunswick Hotels.

There are many other interesting things in the picture: the dome and facade of the Boston Flower Exchange at the bottom of the picture, just to the left of center, on Tremont street; the Charles River Basin and the West Boston Bridge at the top; Boston Common and Public Gardens at the right; tree-lined Commonwealth Avenue running from the Public Gardens out at the left; part of Beacon Hill flattened out beyond the Common.

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PAWTUCKET PLANS BIGGER WATER SUPPLY
PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—In addition to the enlargement of the capacity of its present Diamond Hill reservoir the city of Pawtucket will begin soon actual work on the construction of a new water supply at Arnold's Mills. Most of the village of Arnold's Mills has been acquired and will be preserved, but a new reservoir to flood between 200 and 300 acres of land will be built.
It is planned to impound 1,000,000 gallons of water at Arnold's Mills. The dike at Diamond Hill will be built up to increase the capacity

for impounding there from 1,000,000 gallons to 2,400,000 gallons. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be spent on the projects.

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FEDERAL ROADS POLICY OUTLINED

President's View Expressed When Question of 50-50 Cost Program Comes Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Opposition to the program for 50-50 expenditures on road building by the federal Government and the states gained impetus from the announcement at the White House that President Coolidge believes anything which favors of coercion of states, or which encourages them to make unjustified expenditures on roads, should be carefully avoided in the national road building program.

While the President was represented as being agreeable to the idea for "reasonable expenditures" on roads during the coming year, he believes that the \$170,000,000 which was spent by the federal Government last year is too large a sum. The amount represented not only expenditures authorized for construction work in 1925, but also an accumulation of past contracts maturing this year, it was explained.

The President has not yet taken up the question of roads appropriations with William Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, but before he approves proposed expenditures he desired to be assured that these expenditures are justified, and that they will not be made the occasion for forced outlays by the states under the theory of making federal appropriations contingent upon similar outlays by the states.

It was explained, however, that the President considers the national good roads program of the utmost importance and that he expects the policy of federal aid to be continued, but within bounds.

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barges on the river, &c. Notwithstanding the vehement objections of the Quakers, and publicly with the barge windows open, out of which the Queen put her hand and shook it all the people shouting "Hail."

There was scope for much indignity in the fashioning of royal vessels. The vessel in which King James I went from Greenwich to Gravesend to greet his royal brother-in-law, the King of Denmark is described as being "a little castle, enclosed with glass windows, and painted with red and gold, being wrought with much art, the roof made with battlements, pinnacles, pyramids, and fine imagery. It was towed by another barge with thirty oars. That there were lesser royal barges of the same kind, "to entertain, and only for the coming and goings of royalty itself, but also for the conveyance of distinguished visitors, and of others of birth or influence who were making the passage by the river, was common usage." Present on the occasion, royal barge was lent to a party of Quakers—miraculously—who were going down river with George Fox, to wish him God-speed on his setting out for Barbadoes. These lesser royal barges were very much like the vessels in which the nobles and gentry took their ease; "a Sort of Pleasure Boat, one End of which is a little Room and sometimes painted and covered, with a Table in the Middle, and a little Room behind it, the other End, Seats for 8, 10, 12, 20, 30 or 40 Persons. There are," our informant adds, "very few Persons of Great Quality but have their Barges, tho' they do not frequently make Use of them."—*London Papers*, in *England and the Seventeenth Century*.

It is good to begin the day with a walk by the river. It flows swiftly and smoothly, and the newly awakened city is still in a dreamy haze. The hatle-crowned hills and the woods here are not many people about if you are out early enough and have time to come to Prague to enjoy the comforts of a bed and a heavy breakfast. The morning is a time of peace before you. The latter, like a bit out of an old engraving, has moored his heavy skiff so near the bridge that he is part of it, and he sits with his long legs over the side of his boat waiting for the first of the afternoon. Time and joys and disappointments that others may bring. Or you can stroll like the millman up and down the river-crooked streets and catch the shadows of the last of the afternoon. Or you can join the crowds coming at the old clock and watch the procession of the Apostles when they strike, and hear the accusing cock-a-doodle-don of the cock. Or you can go to the Wandering Wonders and Excursions," by J. Ramsay MacDonald.

the great bronze claws for milk. Indeed, O Man of the West, this queer, but this is the manner in which the story was told to us, and we listened and believed and made an image of what we heard, according to our understanding and conception. We are a simple people, but those lions of the jungle of another land have become Chinese lions and are no longer strange. You still laugh, you of the West, for you have little understanding of too extensive pride.

Orders and remittances should be
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Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Un centinela en guardia en país enemigo no permite pasar a nadie a menos que su identidad como amigo sea establecida. Esforzándose en estar en centinela a la puerta de su pensamiento, el niño de la Ciudad Interior encuentra el quiebravento los intrusos sospechosos de la siguiente manera: ¿Sois vuestros los pensamientos de Dios? ¿Me traéis mensajes de salud, de alegría y de paz? ¿Sois verdaderos amigos y amables? ¿Me traéis noticias de mi individualidad espiritual? Los pensamientos erróneos así desafiados prontamente arrestados antes de que puedan entrar en la conciencia desaparecen en olvido. Los pensamientos erróneos que se illeso y al prestar atención a los pensamientos buenos y potentes que son las señales de la omnipresencia de la Mente divina, es entendido, puesto que es mediante el temor ni aflicción que obscurzca la visión espiritual de Dios y del hombre a Su semejanza.

Si descubriésemos pensamientos malos en nuestro libro mayor, sea inmediatamente después de que los hayamos escrito. Si han pasado años después de que parecen haber dejado su marca en el "debe" del carácter y de la experiencia, estas impresiones erróneas pueden borrarse absolutamente en la luz curativa de la Verdad y el Amor infinitos. Aquí se encuentra preparada la redención de todo temor y de toda culpa pasados o presentes. Cifras erróneas en una suma, notas erróneas en la música y notas erróneas en la historia, todos sin hacer la realidad, sin valor ni principio, y el que se dirige prontamente al Principio divino para corrección e inspiración ve como creencias y temores

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The House That Smiled

By EDNA BERTSCH YARNALL

A LARGE new house stood by the highway and smiled at all the people passing by. It smiled through all its doors and windows, and its large front porch looked just like a big, happy smile. The house said to itself: "Some day my people will drive up in a car and stop at the gate. I wonder what kind of people they will be. I hope they will have a little girl and a little boy. I need children to slide down my banisters and run on my porch and laugh with me. The north wing of my attic is a splendid place for a boy to have his den, and oh, how I want a little girl with dolls to occupy my pink room!"

On the front and west of the house trees and grass grew, but on the east side was a bare place where lumber had been piled when the house was built. The house looked at this and said:

"I hope my children will plant flowers there. I love flowers. I believe they will."

So the days passed as the house watched and wondered and waited. One day a large car with four grown-ups approached the gate, driving more and more slowly. The smile in all the windows changed, first to a stare, and then to a pitiful look.

"Oh! oh! don't stop here, don't! I want children. I must have children! Please go on!"

But the car stopped. A man got out. He looked at the name on the arch over the gate. Then he said:

"This is not the place. I thought it was farther on."

He got back into the car and went on. The house was so happy it wanted to dance, but it didn't have any feet; and it wanted to clap its hands, but it didn't have any hands. Its smile grew so large that all the rest of the people who passed that day smiled back at it.

Another day a car with lots of boys in it came out to the side of the road and stopped directly in front of the gate. The house said:

"Oh, you are nice boys, and I know I would love you, but I want a little girl, too, so much. Won't you please live somewhere else, and let me have a family with a little girl?"

They did not appear to notice what the house said at all. They just patched a punctured tire and went on down the highway. Again the house smiled happily, and waited.

Then one day a pretty blue car came slowly along the highway. A boy sat on the front seat watching the father drive, and a girl sat on the back seat beside the mother. She had a great big doll in her arms.

The house wanted to reach out and stop them, but it didn't have any arms. So it just smiled its coziest and said:

"Please stop here. You are MY family. I KNOW you are."

The car went slowly past the gate. The house was so disappointed it almost stopped smiling. It wanted to cry. Then a splendid thing happened. The car turned in at the driveway and went right into the house's own garage.

The little boy went up into the attic and found the north wing right off, but the little girl went out in the yard to find a place for a swing under the trees. Finally her mother called her.

"Louise, I want you to go upstairs now and decide which room you want for your very own."

As Louise went upstairs the house said:

"Oh, Louise, here is your room. I am saving it for you. Turn this way."

But Louise did not hear the house speak. She opened the door of a large front room, and said:

"This room is too large. I do not want it."

Again the house said:

"This way, Louise. Here is your pink room. You will like it best."

But Louise did not hear the house. She looked in a blue room and said:

"This room is pretty, but the windows are too high. I would have to stand on a chair to look out."

"The pink room has low windows," said the house.

Louise opened another door.

"This yellow room is pretty," she said. "I believe I will have it."



Look what a quaint little band this is. Dressed in their best for a holiday! Most have travelled by land & sea From over the hills & far away

Things to Make

Jig Saw Puzzles

Do you like jig saw puzzles? If so, and if you have done yours over and over till you know where each piece belongs, why not make some yourself? You will find suitable pictures in any illustrated magazine. There are often pretty colored advertisements that would make lovely puzzles.

First clear a table and cover it with paper. Then place your picture face down and cover every bit of it with glue or paste, but use as thin a

layer of paste as possible so that the paper will not be soaked and make blisters. Lift your picture carefully and place it on a piece of heavy cardboard the same size. You have probably learned how to do this in kindergarten so that the picture will be very smooth. If there are blisters you can press them out by running the edge of your ruler over the entire picture from one side to the other.

Then place a sheet of waxed paper

over the picture and some heavy books that will entirely cover it. When it is quite dry cut it into pieces of different shapes and there you have a new puzzle.

You will probably want to make several of these puzzles. So you might keep each one in a separate envelope with the name written on the outside. It would be wise to begin making a small puzzle first. Then you can make ones that cover an entire page.

Also, maps make good puzzles. You can find these in steamship and railway advertisements. By the way, if Mother and Daddy like these puzzles too, you might make them some as a surprise.

ONE FAMILY Little Folk Many Lands

Fair Time in Denmark

TO FIND Denmark, the country where Kirstine and her little friend Dagmar live, you must take another look at the map of Europe, and in the top left-hand corner, close to the big peninsula called Norway and Sweden, is a group of islands.

In the days of long ago some people from these islands sailed across the North Sea to England and decided to remain there, and for many years Danish kings ruled over certain parts of England.

Most of you have heard the story of the wise and good King Canute who rebuked his courtiers for declaring that he was mighty enough to forbid the waves to come further than he wished. You know how he showed them by having his chair placed upon the sea shore, that there is only one power that controls the waves. King Canute was a Dane. This, however, is not a story of kings and queens but of two little girls who live in Denmark today.

One summer afternoon Kirstine and Dagmar were sitting in what they call their play-house. The branches of a large beech tree have bent over until they touch the ground so that in the summer, when the leaves are thick, they may creep beneath and be entirely hidden from view.

"Is your mother going to make you a new dress to wear at the fair?" Kirstine asked.

Dagmar looked rather unhappy. "I do not think so," she answered, "for since our new baby came mother has so little time to spare. It is about all that she can do to get the mending finished, she says."

"My dress is all ready," said Kirstine. "Last night Mother folded it and put it away in the chest. No one is to see it until fair day. I do wish that you were going to have a new dress too."

"So do I," said Dagmar wistfully. The event to which both were looking forward was the cattle fair held every year in Vielle, the nearest town to the Jutland village in which the little girls live.

Presently Kirstine declared that she must run home. "My uncle and aunt are coming all the way from Copenhagen," she said, "and I must be there to see them directly they arrive."

Kirstine is very fond of her aunt, who is always politely spoken of as the Professoring because she is the wife of a professor teaching in one of the big schools in Copenhagen. To visit her aunt, Kirstine goes in one of the steamboats that take passengers from one island to another. She always looks forward to these trips for there is so much that is interesting to be seen in Copenhagen, and her uncle can tell her many stories about the people who used to live in the beautiful old palaces.

The visitors arrived in time for supper, and while everyone was sitting at table that Kirstine told her Mother how sorry she felt for Dagmar.

"I suppose that you will wear the dress that you have on, when you go to the fair," said Kirstine's aunt. "It is such a pretty one."

"Oh no," was the reply. "Mother has made me a new one." "The one that you have on looks as good as new and the embroidery is beautiful," said the Professoring smiling.

Kirstine's mother laughed. "Everybody wants a new dress to wear on fair day whether they need it or not," she said.

That night, when she hung her dress in the wardrobe, Kirstine looked at the embroidery that her mother had stitched around the neck and sleeves with such skillful fingers, and remembered that she had never seen Dagmar wearing anything as pretty.

"Her mother has no time for embroidery," she thought. But before she went to sleep a happy idea had come to her.

The next morning she asked her mother about it, and she smilingly agreed to her little daughter's request.

When the day dawned on which the fair was to take place, Kirstine jumped out of bed and ran to the

window. She pushed the curtains aside and unfastened the casement. The sun was just peeping up behind the clump of beech trees beyond the rye fields. Kirstine put her head out of the window and drew a deep breath. How good was the sweet salt air coming across the moorlands from the sea and blowing Kirstine's yellow hair about! She laughed merrily to herself and tossed it out of her eyes, for she wished to see if anyone else was astir.

Yes, there was her father coming out from the house now. Gurth, her big brother, was with him, and between them they carried the Dannebrog, the bright-colored national flag, which had always hoisted at early morning when anything of importance is to take place. If the Dannebrog was about to be unfurled, it was quite time, Kirstine decided, for her to keep an appointment that she had made for Dagmar to meet her under the big beech tree.

Dagmar was running across the fields toward her as Kirstine reached the playhouse. Directly they met, Kirstine put a parcel into her friend's hands. "Here is my new dress," she cried, "and you are to wear it!" Then, before Dagmar, who looked very surprised, could find words to thank her, she added, "Come and put it on now."

Together the two little girls slipped beneath the branches of the beech tree, and then it was Kirstine's turn to look surprised. For on the ground of their playhouse lay a large flat parcel very much like the one that she had just given away. In big unmistakable letters it was addressed to Kirstine.

With eager fingers she unstitched the string and opened it. Wrapped in soft tissue paper and tied with ribbon was a pretty pink dress. A little note fell to the ground, and as Kirstine picked it up she read, in the writing of her aunt, "A present from Copenhagen."

Kirstine could never quite understand how her aunt, who had gone back to Copenhagen a week before, could have known that she was lending her dress to Dagmar. Perhaps her mother could have explained, for she knew that the kindhearted Professoring had overheard Kirstine whispering the plans which made her little friend so happy.

Peoria, Ill.

Dear Editor: I have been reading "The Children's Page" in the Oct. 5 Monitor. I like it very much. I wish you would tell us how to make things with tools. I can show you how to make a tractor out of a spool, if you want me to.

Richard R—

We should very much like to know how to make a tractor out of a spool.—Editor.

Benl Souef, Egypt

Dear Editor: We live in Benl Souef, on the river Nile. It is all flat, and there are palm trees. We often see kingfishers on the canals getting fish. One day we went in a car to the Fayoum District to see a pyramid. It is made of big mud bricks, and is partly broken down so we could climb to the top. It was the tomb of an old Egyptian king called Usersten.

When we were going to Fort Said on the S.S. Maloja we saw the eclipse of the sun on Jan. 24, 1925, in the Mediterranean Sea. It was not total. It looked as if it had a big bite out of it. We saw it quite clearly just before sunset. The sun was red, and there were orange clouds round it.

David A—

David has certainly seen some interesting things.—Editor.

Address your letters to Editor of the Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston.

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Nature Stories

Caterpillars in the Third Grade

IT BEGAN with the silkworms. Miss Hart brought them to school one morning in a box with some mulberry leaves. Third Grade had been playing a game the day before, which Miss Hart started by saying: "I'm thinking of something."

They had played it before so they knew just what to do.

"Is it vegetable?" asked Jacob at once.

"No," said Teacher.

"Is it animal?" asked Nettie, quickly.

"Yes," answered Miss Hart. And then they settled down to thinking and asking questions which Miss Hart answered always by "Yes" or "No."

"Is it in this room?" demanded Sam.

"Can we see it?" asked Freda.

Finally, after much puzzling and laughing, Alice called out excitedly: "I know, Miss Hart, it's silk!"

"Right!" said Miss Hart.

Ned touched his necktie cautiously as he said:

"I don't see how silk is animal," and although some few of the children understood most of them were puzzled, and that's why Miss Hart brought the silkworms to school. It certainly was interesting to

watch them eat the mulberry leaves. How hungry they did seem to be! Miss Hart brought a fresh supply of leaves to school every day and the John became her chief assistant, for he actually discovered a mulberry tree he had never noticed before on a vacant lot which he passed on his way to school.

Finally his hunger seemed satisfied and one by one they began to spin, winding the silk round and round themselves 'till at last they were snugly housed in their beautiful cocoons, ready for growing wings.

But, as was said before, that was only the beginning. Who would have supposed that so many kinds of caterpillars existed in the big city? Day after day somebody found another and brought it carefully to school for everybody to see. There were smooth ones and fuzzy ones, big ones and little ones. Some were plain, others had spots and stripes of different colors. There were almost as many kinds as there were children in the Third Grade, and everybody wanted to see just how each caterpillar would hide away, waiting for his wings to grow.

Busy hands brought boxes filled with earth, twigs and dry leaves were furnished in abundance, and much ingenuity was shown in covering everything with mosquito netting to keep the little wanderers at home.

In spite of all their care these caterpillars were not to be the teacher of so many gentle boys and plucky girls.

It was October and feeding time was well over, so the caterpillars family soon settled down for the winter. One wrapped itself in a house of dried leaves which it hung from a tree branch stuck in the earth of the box. Another just dug a hole in the ground and crawled in. Still another curled itself with a tight silk cocoon as it settled down in a crevice on a piece of rough bark.

Of course, Third Grade had lessons to do and so missed much that went on in the caterpillar world, but what it did see was great fun. There's no cocoon there now that is being most carefully watched and guarded. It is pale green with lovely yellow spots. Nobody saw the caterpillar make it, but everybody hopes to see what he better comes out of it.

One thing has been decided. Every butterfly that opens its cocoon and comes out into the spring world is going to spread its happy wings and fly out of the window. There's no mosquito netting over the boxes now. You see, although winter has not actually begun, spring is already on the way.

Do you know who made the little green house with gold nails?

Clouds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A great white buffalo, Three islands in a row, A gliding slipper boat, A ragged, ragged coat, A spottless snow-white town, Some stray lambs and a clown, Soft veils and airy lace, One tiny angel face, One pair of angel wings, A hundred other things.

Frances Higgins.

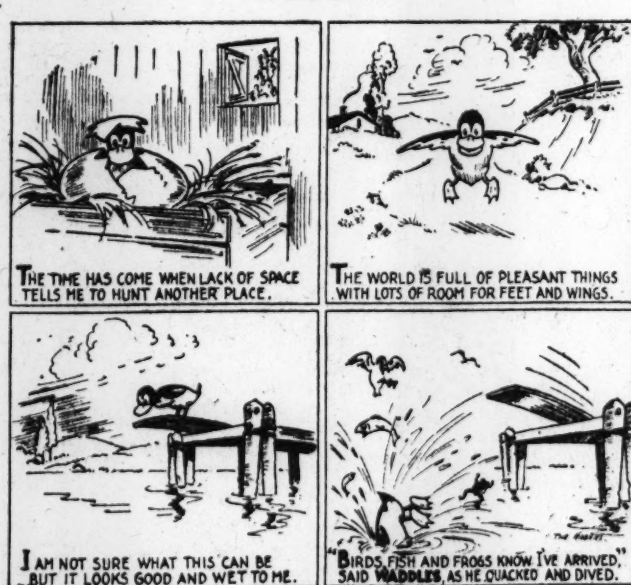
Who Knows?

1. Is there more than one sun?
2. Who wrote "Dr. Dolittle's Circus"?
3. Where is Geneva?
4. What is the eldest son of the King of England called?
5. Which is the largest State in the United States of America?

Answers to last week's questions: Killing wrote "The Just So Stories." Big Ben is the famous clock on the tower of the British House of Parliament at Westminster. Capt. MacMillan is an American Arctic explorer. A. D. (Anno Domini) is the year of our Lord. It is used to distinguish the years since the birth of Jesus Christ from those before that time. This year is A. D. 1925. Peking is the capital of China.

THE ADVENTURES OF WADDLES

BY THE HAGERS



THE TIME HAS COME WHEN LACK OF SPACE TELLS ME TO HUNT ANOTHER PLACE.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF PLEASANT THINGS WITH LOTS OF ROOM FOR FEET AND WINGS.

I AM NOT SURE WHAT THIS CAN BE, BUT IT LOOKS GOOD AND WET TO ME.

BIG FISH AND FROGS KNOW I'VE ARRIVED, SAID WADDLES AS HE QUACKED AND DIVED.

Unusual Pets

Raccoons

HOW would you like to have for a pet, a real "Bobby Coon" who would climb up on your shoulder, nip your face and make and cunning things? This is what Mrs. Edward P. Hobson of Lynchville, in Maine has, only instead of one she has three, and they are the cutest little things you ever saw.

Two of them she got from a neighbor, who captured them in her chicken yard where they were evidently bent on raiding the coops; the third one she got from Howard Morey in Chatham, N. H. When they came to her, about four months ago, they were apparently about two weeks old.

Mrs. Hobson keeps them in a pen made of hen wire, with sleeping apartments at one end. She feeds them on milk, bread, hamburger steak, fish and sweet corn, and as for cleanliness, they can teach us humans a few lessons for they take each article of food put before them in their paws and wash it in the dish of drinking water before eating it. Though somewhat shy at first, they easily became tame, and are now as much of pets as any tabby ever was. Nor are they afraid of strangers. Mrs. Hobson often lets them out of the pen for long periods, but they show no inclination to go away.

Anagram Story

Eth Nomuwan

Wot lamls soby luti a mosnaw neo nuxyn twine aye. Hyet kepadc ihm radh dna loids tels eh lushod temi yaw. Po loc lah agnumel syee reew; laslewie sila buton dan sone; a gerdaz, tedretta warat ath saw le; pah dha or stolech. Het lehow yda gonl yeth relodha thu hewil eyht ewer peales teh ira wrge mawr. Hitt wansom ghaden of a salespesh ahppe.

Rearrange the letters and write this little tale. You will see that it makes a story in verse.

Key to puzzle published Oct. 5: Camel, tapir.

(There was unfortunately a mistake in the printing of this puzzle, so that only two animals could be found. Here is the corrected puzzle:

• O Y
• R E
• E T
• R E
• A P

(Find the two remaining animals.) Key to puzzle published Oct. 12: Lin.

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The University of Islam

Cairo, Egypt
Special Correspondence
THE old city of Cairo is a labyrinth of winding alleys leading from the Moukky into—anywhere or nowhere! I had been wandering through these alleys for some time when a young boy, wearing a turban and a European suit, asked me whether I was making for the mosque of Beins. His pronunciation and intonation were so curious that it was difficult to realize for some moments that he had been speaking English.

"No," I said. "Can you perhaps tell me the way to El Azhar?"

"You will come with me," he said. We walked together.

"Do you study at El Azhar?"

"No," he said. "I go to a secondary school. I have reached the third standard."

"Will you go to El Azhar when you are top of the school?"

He laughed and threw his head back. "No, it is only for those who, who—" he hesitated.

"Want to study the Koran?"

"No."

"For whom, then?"

He laughed once more. Then he shrugged his shoulders and said nothing.

"I like English books," he presently said, changing the subject. "Do you read a good many?"

"Very many."

"What have you read?"

"The Goat."

"The Goat? Who wrote that?"

"It was made."

I looked puzzled. "What else have you read?"

"Many books."

"Have you ever heard of Shakespeare?"

"No, I do not learn German, the older boys do."

"But Shakespeare was English."

"No, Sir. You will excuse me. He is German. My brother is learning Shakespeare for German."

"I think you must be mistaken."

"I am sorry, Sir. I am never mistaken, and here is El Azhar."

To describe the building would be like to repeat an old tale. As the visitor arrives near this house of learning, he will find himself in the midst of a colony of beggars which seems suddenly to have been aroused like a hornet's nest. They gibber endlessly, hoping to wear out your patience, and trusting you will buy peace at the cost of a piastre. Then comes a young man with a glib tongue who takes every language under the sun and who claims to be Sheikh of this market and who has the monopoly of El Azhar guides.

In true Occidental fashion he offers you his card, and here in the heart of Islam looking upon the card, you find the name, printed large, "Cohen."

I had forced my way through guides and beggars, to the imposing gateway of the great university. Thither came numberless students who, removing their turbans, entered the university (as, indeed, indeed the university is), entered gravely into the sanctuary whence wisdom flows. Our lot was less fortunate. A bent old man with a chronic leer told us that visitors were not admitted for another half-hour, which being interpreted means "I am an old man. Unless you pay me to let you in, I will keep you wandering about in this very hot city for half-an-hour. Take your choice." I departed disgruntled. Yet my young friend had been looking down from the window of his house which faced El Azhar. He had said "good-by" as soon as we had arrived within sight of the university but apparently, with true Oriental kindness, was still concerned about me. When he saw me turned away from the gates of learning he came out of his house.

Repartee
"What is the matter, Sir?"

"They say I must wait half an hour."

"Why?"

"How should I know? Such is the rule."

"So the old man said, unless I misunderstand him."

"You misunderstood him."

With that he went up to the old man and abused him in good round terms.

"You son of ignorance," he said. "You child of folly, although you have gray hairs; why keep you this learned man standing beneath the heart of the sun when he would visit this old building, and why will you lie to him and tell him that without sense?" I could not help noticing his flowery speech when he spoke Arabic as compared with his abrupt to-the-point English. The man did not move for some seconds, nor did he look up at the boy. At length he unbent himself.

"Vile son of a goddess father," he leered. "Think you that a child can

teach a grown-up man? Am I a baby that you talk to me in this way? Be off, for there will be the Eye on you."

"Five in the eye," answered the lad, throwing out his fingers—a well-known protection against the Evil Eye. He laughed. The old man was a little disconcerted.

"It is a holy day today. The un-circumcised may not enter."

"Whose holy day?"

"The Saint Wackid."

"That is next week, son of ignorance."

"You have wisdom, son of thoughtlessness," the old man admitted grudgingly, and we were told we might enter. Having thanked the boy again, we were on the point of entering.

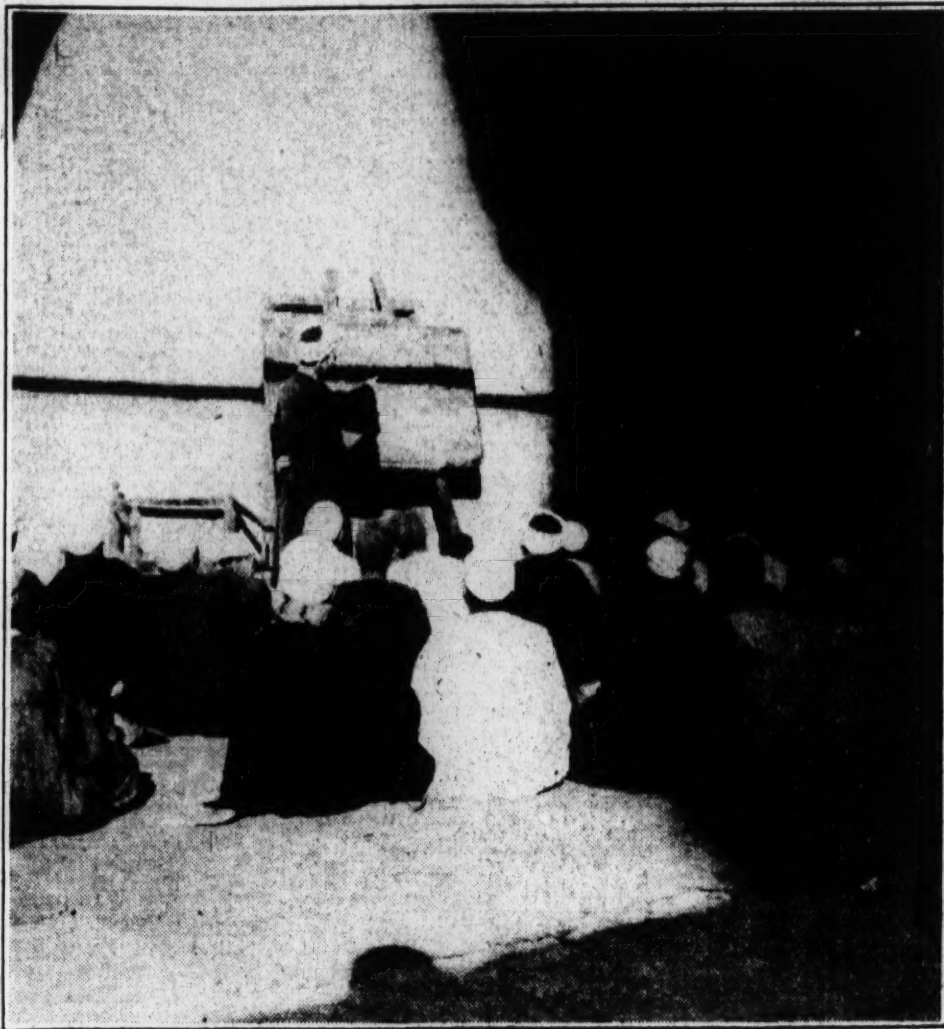
"One moment. You may not go round by yourself. I will find a Sheikh for you." At these words of the doorkeeper there was a violent onrush of shobts in different costumes, all offering to be our guides and to remain faithful to us forever.

The doorkeeper chose out a good-looking fellow—well fed and care-free—to accompany us. We removed our shoes, as much as it was to be entering a prayer house, for the study of the sacred literature ranks with prayer as an all-important religious rite.

Within the Walls

The large open court that catches the eye as soon as one enters El Azhar with its typical Moorish architecture, reminding one faintly of the Alhambra, is married by the sight of clothes hanging out to dry.

Have the people who use El Azhar no artistic sense, or is it that being engrossed in the study of Holy Writ the things of this life do not interest them? Be the reason what it may, it comes as a shock. When once this impression has worn off, one is struck till the end of the visit by numberless and quaint scenes thrown kaleidoscopically on the screen. In this century-old vastity sit men and boys, in ages ranging from 60 to 6, big-lipped Negroes, finely-carved Chinese, dreamy-eyed In-



Lesson in Arabic Arithmetic in Progress at the University of Islam.

dians, pale-skinned Persians, dark-haired Turks, and races and types unknown to all but a specialist in ethnology.

Thither from all over the world have they come to learn "the word of God as handed down by Muhammad." Here every race of every clime save that of western Europe and the

great world beyond the Atlantic, has its representative.

They sit on the ground—usually on wicker mats. Who the teacher and who the taught cannot easily be discovered. Let us go to a children's "class." There are perhaps a dozen children. One has a tattered copy of the Koran in his hand. He begins reciting, swaying his body as he does so:

Bismilla—bir—Rahma—nir—Rahim
Alhamdu—du—lillah—Rabbil—alamin
Ar-Rahma—nir—Rahim
Maliki yau—mid—din.

After him, without necessarily understanding, the other 11 repeat loudly:

Ar-Rahma—nir—Rahim
Maliki yau—mid—din.

Then one of the children punches his neighbor and runs away. He is chased. The rest of the class takes no notice and carry on with the sacred words. They are chanted with a monotonous sing-song. Then, when the end of a paragraph is reached it is all begun over again.

The Very Learned
But it must not be thought that this university confines itself to the study of the Koran. Far from it. The studies which have

through the ages been considered as necessary for the proper understanding of Islam are included in the curriculum. Here seated on the ground are men doing elementary geometry, drawing circles and triangles, happily and contentedly, while one of their number drones out a certain relationship with the work in hand. There is a smaller group which is mastering medieval medicine, while the mysterious art of alchemy engages some eager "searchers after truth" in a corner by the arch.

Not all the teaching goes on in the open. There are a few richly carpeted rooms where the more learned congregate. The commentaries and the super-commentaries, the legal codes which judges and sages have evolved, the hard-splitting arguments of saint and scholar based on the Muhammadan

Where the Intelligence Test Fails

PERHAPS if I were not an English teacher I should feel the same great respect for tests that principals and education professors show. And I have to admit that, in the high school in which I teach, four-fifths of the students are correctly rated by the process of quickly checking whether the sky is blue, green, or brown. Yet, I am protesting for the other fifth, or really one-twentieth, since not more than five students among a hundred are doomed by failure in the test to the wearisome routine of endless repetition so necessary in a third section.

After experimenting with the tests, we learned to shift a misplaced student at the end of the first six weeks whether his score read 150 or 72. We now enjoy being so sensible. But I once heard an administrator, an intelligent one, too, I think, argue that if a high-strung child fails in the test, he would meet all critical situations similarly, and thus it was our duty to let him recognize his place in the scale of things from the beginning.

I protested against such callousness. After all, we are not machines. Some impressionable children are so

sensitive to the atmosphere of a room that tension during a test dulls their response to 5, 15, 45, etc. Thus it happens, sometimes, that an eager, warmly susceptible child with a so-called artistic temperament, the sort of child who writes with tone and flavor, is forced to sit with the dullards. I protest. Tests are measures of speed and accuracy; they are not scales of individuality, tone, emotional capacity. For that reason we English teachers sometimes disagree with the statistician. When some member of an education department invents a test that tells us the degree of a child's response to Homer's purple sea, or to the white arms of Diana, or to Shelley's "Cloud," then I, too, will be an enthusiast.

I believe in tests when their limitations are recognized. They are silly things, otherwise. (Several students, whom I have known, who were rated average by a test, did very good work, indeed, in a superior section. A placid little girl with no emotions inclining toward the "artistic" was a boy, concentrated so well, listened with such placid attention, studied so assiduously, that, although

probably having an average mind, she kept pace by her industry with a superior section. If industry made her fit, there is no harm surely in permitting her to develop all of her possibilities, although indolent Tomlin, with a keenly intelligent mind, refuses to work, and doesn't keep up with his section.

This paper is not a blanket protest against the use of tests but against stupid faith in the inflexible rightness of anything mechanical. That the segregation of students is not only sensible but wise, I am sure many experienced teachers will admit. Individual differences must be recognized for the sake of both superior and slow students. The first need encouragement to create; the second must gain practical knowledge. Confusion results when the two are herded together.

In this day of standardization there are many other types of tests—intellectual labor saving devices. I fancy, in some subjects, tests of this kind may be helpful. In English they should be used rarely. It seems ridiculous to make out a multiple test with such suggestions as: Was Macbeth a clergyman, bandit, shoemaker, tyrant, or drummer? Of course that is an exaggeration, the statistician may say. Yes, yet too many tests discriminate too little between English and other subjects.

But I believe that a curriculum should give the child with creative ability his chance to develop, too. We provide, as it is, too little outlet for the special needs of such children. The youngster with practical business ability, and the budding technology genius, and the conscientious scholarly youngster are given work that furthers their development. But as soon as the imaginative boy or girl is praised for his particular kind of ability, there are protests from practical parents who consider education solely as a matter of earning dollars and there are objections from administrators, who feel that writing is an accomplishment of no value and that oral English should be stressed, since ability to talk pompously at the "Club" is the summum bonum of life.

So, I plead. Use tests, but don't regard them as decrees of a judgment day. They are useful, yet they have limitations.

A Music Magazine for Children

THE new magazine, Music and Youth, making its appearance for the first time this month, comes as a surprise to the older generation, which, with the older magazines of Musical America, the Magazine, the Observer, the Etude, etc., had become accustomed to thinking that magazine writing was confined to the grown-up world.

We have plenty of magazines for young people in the line of entertainment, Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas and countless sport magazines. Music and Youth, then, adds another to our young people's stock of pleasure, and it is to be educational as well, it should be accorded a warm reception.

The magazine opens well in giving the foremost place to "Papa Haydn." It is delightful that young people should become familiar with the lives as well as the music of the classicists. (Personally, we would have omitted the "no music during meals" paragraph, which is a little of the "legend" meaning, of course, no jazz, no loud and jarring sounds during meals.) We hope that the author will continue to write of the great composers, followed by examples of their work, and a good picture of the composer so that one could become familiar with his features would add greatly to the articles.

Mr. Rice's article on terminology is pitiful and delightful though doubtful if there will arise a crowd of dissenters as to the exact meaning of words used in music!

"What's in a Name," is a good, clear, useful article. "Papa Haydn," the author will continue to discourse on the instruments. Would the questions at the end, which of course are provocative and should read "go and look these up for yourself," have been of more educational value had they been answered now and in later magazines have been republished without the answers?

Mr. Turner's "Story of the Strings" is excellent. It is direct, and simple enough for all who want to read, as is also his story of the violin for young readers.

"Secrets and Surprises," "How Some Boys and Girls Enjoy Music," "Tuning Up," "A Feathered Orchestra," "The Puzzle and Scrap Book," the necessary light vein of a magazine, have their place—children and even young people will enjoy these. The articles, "Lullaby and String Players" and "Playing at Signaling" give technical advice that may or may not be valuable, according to the opinion of the individual teacher.

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CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 4

Citizens, rather than architects, engineers and contractors, are the city's real builders.

Archaeological findings in the "Lost City" show cryptic culture of the aborigines that will make new history for the "Silver State."

Are not innumerable motor casualties chargeable to the pedestrians' lack of foresight?

Provident homemakers who "rescue" through dyeing secrets and save all recipes belong to the world's utilitarian list.

The year's annals show the appointment of our first woman vice-consul. Her assignment is at Amsterdam.

Yesterday I almost loathed that which seemed likable, but today I "buckled to" and the "tedious" becomes a pleasurable pastime.

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[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series.]

Parent-Teacher Project

The executive secretary and two field secretaries of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers have conducted intensive parent-teacher courses in Missouri, Tennessee, Idaho, Oregon and Washington since June 1. At the University of Missouri, Columbia, a five-day institute was attended by parent-teacher workers from seven urban and two rural communities, most of them being sent at the expense of their local associations.

At the State College, Maryville, 27 representative mothers took the entire three-day course with the aim of extending it to their local groups. University classes were excused to attend the sessions in order that they might learn more of the aims and purposes of the parent-teacher movement.

The two-day session at Chattanooga University was attended by rural teachers registered at the university for the summer school. Over 220 registered for the five-day program at the University of Tennessee, this being the third annual parent-teacher institute and the most enthusiastic one for Knoxville.

Boise and Albion were centers of

activity in Idaho. At the State College, in Albion, Miss Frances Hays, field secretary, addressed classes in sociology and education on "Home and School Co-operation." "Parent-Teacher Organization and Possibility" and "Bridging the Gap Between Home and School." County superintendents, in annual session at Boise, adjourned to attend an afternoon program on "Organization and Co-operation through the P. T. A."

Six districts of Oregon held parent-teacher institutes lasting from one to five days. Portland, Eugene, Roseburg, Ashland, Pendleton and Monmouth. In addition, addresses on organization and policies were given at three summer normal schools, Ashland, Pendleton and Monmouth. The institute at Portland covered one week and was largely attended, it being the second annual effort for educated membership in the district.

Courses of one week each were given at Seattle and Bellingham. Wash. School principals and superintendents were everywhere co-operative and appreciative of the work. Without exception, all places have registered requests for more inclusive programs for 1926.

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CAUSE, Oct. 19.—Production at record high levels at Remington L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter in Syracuse. Remington factory, chiefly a manufacturer of portable typewriters employing a large staff of workers.

ANGSTOWN SHEET A TUBE
ANGSTOWN, O., Oct. 19.—Younge-sheet & Tube's new 600-ton blast at Indiana Harbor established a production record in September, turning in excess of 740 tons of pig iron daily.

APPLETON COMPANY
Appleton Company is understood to have been the physical purchaser of the 100,000 shares of Griggs Mills of Anderson, Ind., which were sold by the

advanced \$3 a ton in the Youngstown district from 4.25 cents a pound to 4.50 cents a pound, having orders at 4.25 cents. Demand is better for highly finished stock than for rough, making obligated to ship eight weeks ahead.

TRIMBULL SHEET FINANCING
NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Wall Street hears from Youngstown that directors of Trumbull Sheet are considering an offer of \$100,000 in new 10-cent stock, \$50,000 in new 20-cent bonds and \$500,000 of 7 per cent debentures. The financing will be handled by the New York City Trust Co., bankers with strong New York connections.

PENNSYLVANIA LOADINGS
Total loaded cars handled by Pennsylvania Railroad System in the week Oct. 16 were 178,331, compared with 177,000 in the week of Oct. 9, the corresponding week of 1924, 175,810 in 1923, 157,232 in 1922, and 144,966 in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The recent announcement that the governments of the Netherlands and the United States have agreed to submit to arbitration their conflicting claims to the ownership of Las Palmas is worthy of more attention than it has received. It is not that debated territory is in question: from Memel to Mosul the present-day world has had enough and to spare of that kind of thing. It is not that here is an island, perhaps of use as a cable landing or even of strategic value: these possibilities are of scantiest promise. Surely it is not the industrial worth of the land, for copra is the sole product, and no vast deal of anything of vegetable sort can come from a tract two miles one way by a bare three-quarters the other. Emphatically it is because here is another instance, to add to an increasing many, of the acceptance by the authorities of two great states of the practicability as well as sanity of "the arbitration atmosphere." That people everywhere receive the news with a placid, "Why, of course," is itself magnificently eloquent of the fact that we are substantially nearer the time when discussion and common sense will seem the only natural means of settling disputes.

Four sentences sum up the situation. At the southeastern corner of the Philippine archipelago, some dozen miles off the Davao Gulf of Mindanao, is the diminutive islet of Las Palmas. Twice of late years American naval officers have found the Dutch flag flying there and twice have substituted therefor the Stars and Stripes, with reports to Washington following, and then, of course, formal notes exchanged with the Hague. The American claim is that, by the Treaty of Paris, this pin-prick on the mighty map of the Pacific basin lies well inside the boundary of the islands conveyed to the United States by Spain in 1899. The reply from the Netherlands runs that Spain could not have sold what she never possessed: Las Palmas always was Dutch and therefore still is.

General Wood, with authority to act deputed by Washington, has been at Batavia to talk it all over with Governor Foch, of the Danish East Indies, with authority to act deputed by Holland. No conclusion was reached, however. Then, last January, suddenly as it may have seemed but actually quite simply, the interested high principals agreed to accept the finding of an arbiter. It was but the other day that the name of this judge was given out: the Swiss jurist, Dr. Max Huber, President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, will hear evidence and pass decision.

It is the spirit inherent in the whole affair which is noteworthy. Here is indisputable proof that, in the few years last past, the world has swung through a long arc of international thinking. In the bad old times Swede and Finn would have come to blows over the Aaland Isles. There was ample tinder for a militant bonfire piled in Silesia. Costly wars have been waged over far less than the wealth of Shantung. And might there not have been (at very least) bitter articles afloat in Dutch and American journals, with rancorous feeling fostered? Day before yesterday could well have seen just that. The fine fact is that never before in history has there been so widespread a recognition of the futility of the policy of force, never before so general and so honest a desire on the part of the peoples to seek peace and insure it.

Premier King's election tour through western Canada has been devoted largely to educational work, to win Progressives back into the Liberal Party. He has consistently held to the view that Progressives were simply the "advance guard of Liberalism." They would go farther than the Liberals of the last Parliament in tariff revision downward. But the Prime Minister's argument is that unless the low tariff forces get together, the Conservative Party may be elected on a policy of higher protection.

The Progressive movement in the west does consist largely of Liberals who have lost confidence in the Liberal Party. In Ontario it also includes a number of former Conservatives who have similarly broken away from party affiliations. For a time, too, it seemed to be attracting younger men and women who had hitherto taken no active part in politics. Since the Dominion elections of 1921, the Progressive wave has receded, however, until it is now mainly confined to the prairie provinces.

In speeches between the head of the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast, the Prime Minister has endeavored to demonstrate to the electorate that the politics of the Progressives, in sitting apart as one group in the House, is unsound and ineffective. Under party government it is necessary to insure something like unanimity within the party on the Government side before the Administration can introduce legislation with confidence. This unanimity is usually arrived at through the medium of the party caucus.

The caucus is a confidential meeting between ministers of the Cabinet and the supporters of the Administration in the House. The ministers go to the caucus to listen, to hear the views of private members freely expressed on any subject under consideration. Some members may wish to discuss the tariff, or the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, or the alleged shipping combine. As they do so, from different angles, the Cabinet ministers are helped to form an estimate of the weight of public opinion behind certain proposed measures.

In the last Parliament, however, Alberta elected no one to sit on the Government side, consequently no Alberta member attended the Liberal caucus. Saskatchewan sent only one Liberal and Manitoba one. As the solitary representatives were Cabinet ministers, they went to the caucus to listen. But they had no followers, so the views of the prairie provinces were unexpressed at some of the most important meetings to consider legislation in which the

west had a lively interest. The western members were away by themselves in another caucus. Premier King's appeal to the west to send members to Parliament who will co-operate with the Liberals in caucus, as well as on the floor of the House, has probably helped the Liberal cause. The Progressive movement started mainly as a protest against reactionary influences in party politics. The protest served a useful purpose. But in a country of such diversified regional interests, the tendency to divide into political groups based on sectionalism, or class interests, is itself seen to be retrograde. There is much to think over, behind the Prime Minister's appeal for national unity.

No more encouraging assurance could be given of the determination of the American people eventually to solve the problem presented by the determined nullifiers of the national prohibition amendment than that afforded by the realization which is being gained by the people of the United States as a whole that the supremacy of the law must be finally established and maintained. But at the moment it is essential to any intelligent discussion of the matter that it should be realized that any survey of conditions as they now exist, or any conclusion prematurely reached as a result of such an analysis, is unsound and superficial if it is presupposed or unfairly assumed that the efforts thus far made to enforce the law have egregiously failed.

Admitting the fact that wholesale violations of the law are now taking place in many parts of the country, and that there is a probability that those who have found it profitable to deal in contraband liquors despite the penalties imposed will continue their practices indefinitely, it is still a fact that tremendous progress has been and is being made in destroying the stronghold of the liquor evil. No convincing proof of the alleged failure of the law is afforded by those who boast of their ability to obtain from the traffickers in liquors of known injurious qualities almost unlimited quantities. But despite all this unlawful trade, carried on surreptitiously and undoubtedly with tremendous money profit to the makers and dispensers, the volume of liquor consumed in the United States represents only a mere fraction of the quantities sold and used in the days when the saloons were conducted under legal protection.

The deliberate conclusion has been reached by an American weekly of wide circulation which recently conducted what it was pleased to call a nation-wide survey of enforcement conditions, that the Federal Government has failed, partly because of intervening partisan or political influences, to establish, or at least to maintain, the power to compel obedience to the law. The same journal, assuming this failure to be patent, advises a general return to state or local enforcement as a substitute for federal enforcement. It is asserted, in the attempt to supply convincing evidence of the efficacy of the local-option method of enforcement, that in the years before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the Volstead Law, the states which had, individually, adopted either statutory or constitutional prohibition quite generally were able to enforce the law.

But in this summarizing the results of local or state enforcement it is quite probable that the actual facts have not been considered. It may be true that the bootleggers and rumrunners did not infest those localities in former times to the extent that they do today, but this probably was due to the fact that it was comparatively easy then to transport liquors into the dry states and cities by mail or express, and that in such ways it was possible for confirmed drinkers to obtain the desired supplies. The local option law never greatly alarmed the distillers and the brewers. They never began to oppose prohibition seriously until it became evident that what they had regarded as the impossible was about to happen.

However, it should not be forgotten that in all the states where the constitutions or the statutes prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors before national prohibition, the same laws are in force today. The assumption of co-ordinate power and authority by the Federal Government has not lessened the power or the responsibility of the several states. Neither has it lessened the responsibility of a single American citizen. This responsibility can never be surrendered nor usurped. Today, as it has always been and as it always will be, the initiative, as well as the final responsibility, rests with the individual. No machinery set up for the enforcement and administration of the laws defining and declaring the rights of the people of states and nations can effectively function without the support of those most concerned. There can be no shifting of this responsibility from national to state governments, or vice versa. It remains and abides in the individual.

A Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper makes the assertion that President Coolidge is not certain that anything could be accomplished toward reducing crime in the United States by legislation prohibiting the shipment of firearms in interstate commerce. This statement was made, it is said, apropos of the movement recently undertaken, or renewed, in New York to prevail upon Congress to enact such a law. It is stated that the President is inclined to the belief that the enforcement of such a statute would prevent firearms reaching those who would make lawful use of them in protecting their property and themselves, while those persons with criminal tendencies, and those bent upon the commission of crimes, would have no trouble in obtaining them.

A tact request is made in this connection that those able to give expert opinions, such as police officials and others who have studied problems of crimes and criminals, advise the President as to the wisdom or the unwisdom of attempting to enforce such a law. It would seem, however, that the real point in issue is involved

National, State, or Individual Responsibility

and clouded by the manner in which the problem is stated. It is a fair assumption that if it could be assured that the enactment and enforcement of such a law would have the effect of keeping dangerous weapons out of the hands of the vicious and predatory, which would be the chief aim and purpose of the law, then none but the criminally inclined would be disposed to oppose it. It must be construed as a confession of weakness of the federal power to admit the possibility that the law would fail in the very particular which makes it vital.

It has been attempted in many of the states to impose restrictive or prohibitive regulations upon the sale or possession of firearms. There is a prevalent popular belief that by such means the number of crimes committed can be lessened. But it has been found difficult, as has been explained, to enforce such regulations without the co-operation of all the states individually, and without the assertion of federal power in preventing the shipment of pistols by mail from locality to locality or state to state.

Those who are presumed to possess expert knowledge of the matter, if they speak truthfully and from experience, no doubt will be compelled to inform the President that even the legal possession of firearms seems seldom to operate as a crime preventive. Honest men do not go armed to the teeth in readiness to repel by superior force the attacks of highwaymen and housebreakers. The skulking marauder, equipped to do violence in order to save his own life or effect his escape, is always on the offensive.

In the history of many a community in the United States there is a long record of casualties which have been caused directly by the unrestrained and unregulated assumption of the right of individuals to go armed. The careless and hasty resort to violence has engendered family and neighborhood feuds without number. A million crimes have been committed in the name of self-defense which would not have been committed at all had those who were vainly attempting to settle their differences by quarrelling been unarmed. It is to be hoped that those who volunteer their testimony in an honest effort to enlighten the President will not forget to call attention to this fact.

The Chicago Tribune recently published an editorial under the caption, "Because Leopold and Loeb Still Live." It was based upon the fact that a youth living many hundreds of miles from Chicago has just confessed to a barbarous and inhuman crime. The names and details do not concern the case here. It appears that this young fellow has stated that he modeled his horrible actions after the Leopold and Loeb crime, actually telling the alienists who were examining him as to his mental condition that he clipped the accounts of that case and studied them as a textbook.

The Tribune reasons that "had he read the story of the Leopold-Loeb case and found, marking the final, a hempen noose," he probably would not at least have indulged in the same atrocious type of crime as the other boys. And it also comments that it was an unfortunate decision of Judge Caverly when he declared life in the penitentiary was sufficient punishment for the two lads, "as the effects of that act appear now" in this fresh atrocity.

The reasoning of the Tribune can hardly be thought convincing. It may be recalled that the newspaper constituted itself a veritable encyclopedia of the crime in question. It described day by day every least particular, and even, if memory serves aright, strongly urged at the outset of the trial that all the evidence be broadcast for the more complete dissemination of its details and minutiae. This latest criminal, located far distant from the scene of the first crime, confesses that he modeled his actions after the descriptions in the newspapers. And the Tribune claims to be able to see in this confession nothing more than a reason for deploring that the former youths were not sentenced to the extreme penalty instead of to life imprisonment. By the distant felon's own confession, which is the more reprehensible and responsible for his crime—the judge who mitigated the punishment or the newspaper which told how the crime was committed?

Editorial Notes

Interesting fully as much for its general tone as for its actual substance, an Associated Press item recently told of the Interstate Post-Graduate Assembly of America, meeting in annual session at St. Paul, Minn. "Potomac poisoning" now is declared only a myth. There is no such thing," it declared in its opening sentences, adding that Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard had quoted numerous authorities to prove this contention. And some paragraphs further on, was this remarkable statement:

Lord Dawson, personal physician to King George of England, added to the list of shattered medical myths by prescribing for heart disease a quiet day in bed, followed by an evening at the theater with an easy round of golf on the following day. Heart muscles, according to Lord Dawson, are better for exercise as well as rest.

To the average individual, Lord Dawson stated, heart disease means sudden death. The heart, however, has a flexibility or safety margin 600 to 700 per cent. All that is necessary, Lord Dawson said, is care in the use of tea and coffee and in exercising.

Steadfast even in the face of defeat, Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of the American League and veteran of the Washington "Senators," presented to the youth of the United States in that last game of the World Series a fine example of true sportsmanship. Some are saying that the mighty has fallen, but that is only true in that he has fallen into the big place in the hearts of the American baseball public, that only such men as Christy Mathewson and John Wagner have occupied before him. Even the Pittsburgh followers were forced to applaud him in his great efforts to carry the Washington colors again to victory, with rain coming down in torrents at times, and with the pitcher's box filled with sawdust to keep his feet from slipping. Although defeated, Johnson's performance will be remembered as long as the game is played in America. Mighty in victory, he was even greater in defeat.

A Model for a Youthful Felon

The march of progress by a state is well illustrated by the preservation of its primitive buildings. Old stone structures which housed early territorial legislatures and the governors in the pioneer days of Kansas are held together with braces and re-roofed whenever disintegration sets in. Biennially the Legislature sends a committee to view the ruins of the old territorial capitol building at Shawnee Mission and Fort Riley, to ascertain what is needed in the way of a state appropriation for their preservation. The old stone walls do not crumble, but the roof and interior woodwork fall to pieces and must be replaced. Only the long steel girders hold the walls in place.

In Kansas, as in some other states, these old buildings of their earliest days are preserved as memorials to the pioneers. But they serve a better purpose than the mere marking of an era in state building. They are object lessons to the oncoming generations. It is by comparing their crude outlines and what they represent with present conditions and the modern way of living that the latter may be better appreciated.

There is one type of early habitation, however, in the chain of states including Kansas, in the present middle west and northwest of the United States, that has almost entirely crumbled and passed away. The sod houses and dugouts are but memories, but these memories are so dear to the older citizens that they wish there might be some way whereby the walls of one or more could be protected from erosion and the elements.

This sentiment prevails in Kansas because sixty years ago one-half of its population lived in these primitive homes. Within this period thousands of sod houses have crumbled to earth. Other hundreds of dugout homes are today but small mounds, or scars in countless wheat fields. Some of these human habitations of the past have been preserved and made into outdoor cellars and caves, where the farmers have built their modern homes nearby.

In the State Historical Society at Topeka are bound volumes of two weekly newspapers carrying the name of the Kansas Sod House. One was printed at Cimarron, in Gray County, and the other at Ravenna, in Finney County. These publications lived for a year under that title. They enjoyed a very limited advertising patronage, because merchants were few and too poor to spend money for printer's ink.

These newspapers were supported by the settlers who lived in sod houses or dugouts. In addition to their individual subscriptions, the dwellers in these habitations bought and sent many hundreds of copies of the Kansas Sod House to their friends back in the older states. Some of these went to New England, to New York, Pennsylvania, and many to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

A recent survey made throughout the western half of Kansas, a region 200 miles square, the walls of only two sod houses were found to be standing. One of these is in Stafford County, and the other in Decatur County. The former was built in 1883 and was one of the best in the county at that time. It was almost square and had a hipped shingle roof, which in those days was a mark of affluence.

A pioneer of Stafford County furnished some interesting information about sod houses recently. "I talked a few weeks ago with a man who lived many years in one, and he says they are the best houses yet," he was adding. "They had many advantages over the houses we live in today. For instance, no one ever came around to say that a good coat of paint would help its looks; the plumbing never got out of fix; the floors did not need to be smoothed down and varnished every year or so. Another thing, corn stalks and prairie grass would keep warm the coldest day. Nobody ever had to pay an insurance policy on a sod house, and when the assessor came around the owner did not have to indulge in misrepresentation about how much it cost him."

"Say what you please, the sod house was a wonderful help to pioneers on the plains. They cost virtually nothing, and when well built, provided some care had been given to the finish, they were not bad to look at. The

At the Exhibition of Agriculture at Bern, one of the exhibits that attracted the greatest attention was a Model Dairy where every process through which milk passes from the time it is drawn from the cow till it is served at the breakfast table was shown. In a dozen gray tents could be seen the beautiful black-and-white cattle from Fribourg, and the red-and-white from Fribourg, and the red-and-white from Fribourg. There was, also, a poultry-yard, complete with all the most up-to-date fittings. The pigs on view were fine large animals of an incomparable cleanliness.

In one part of the grounds a beautiful Bernese farm drew many visitors. Its buildings were constructed of wood, with two long balconies, and sheltered from bad weather by its overhanging roof. The inside was full of beautiful old furniture. What was even more interesting than the master's house was the second building, which sheltered the stables and the grange. The latest "modern conveniences" were found in the stables. The animals each had a separate receptacle for drinking, movable racks for their food, and every arrangement for perfect cleanliness. The horse-boxes were covered with mats, so that there may be no possibility of the animals being hurt. The hatters were of the latest kind. The grange was fitted with a movable bridge for elevating the hay, and all the latest agricultural machines could be seen in the interior.

The League Committee on Communications and Transit has arranged a conference on the subject of passports which will meet at the beginning of next year. The committee hopes that the conference will result in the removal of some at least of the many hindrances placed in the way of traveling, by the passport system, and feels sure that the states convened to the conference will realize that the whole system is arousing increasing dissatisfaction among the public. Switzerland, whose prosperity so largely depends on foreign tourists, is of course greatly interested in this subject.

Owing to the constantly increasing work thrown upon the League of Nations, it has become apparent that the present room available in the Palais des Nations is insufficient, while the fact of the meetings of the Assembly having to take place in the Salle de la Reformation—the only building available—on the other side of the river, is a great drawback. For some time it has been apparent that an assembly hall worthy of the League would have to be built, and at the same time the secretary-general has informed the Assembly that he requires at least 100 more rooms for his workers.

The last Assembly voted a credit of 4,500,000 francs for the construction of a building on the former "Arm-leider" property, which had been presented to the League by the City of Geneva, but the jury of architects summoned to consider a scheme agreed that this sum was quite insufficient, and the land in question was too small. Several ideas have been brought forward, one of which was that an entirely new building should be constructed at Sécheron, near the new International Labor Office, in which case the present Palais des Nations, which was originally the Hotel National, would have to be sold. If, however, no adequate offer is made for this building it is probable that the secretariat will remain in the Hotel National, and a hall for the Assembly will be built at the side of it.

It is estimated that the cost of the new hall will be about 8,000,000 francs, while 2,000,000 will have to be spent in the purchase of land, and 1,700,000 francs will be required for the necessary additions for the use of the secretariat. A resolution was finally passed by the Assembly voting the credit of 11,700,000 francs required. It was added, however, that if the building at present occupied by the secretariat should be sold, the council would be asked to appoint a committee to report further on the matter. In any case nothing can be done before the next Assembly, and the works cannot be started before 1927. As to the new Assembly Hall, it is not likely to be ready before September, 1928, or even later. Meanwhile, the Government of New Zealand has offered to provide passages in native timber for one of the committee rooms of the proposed assembly hall.

Switzerland, which, in consequence of her neutrality being guaranteed by the Powers, has hitherto remained outside the great diplomatic movements, has now entered

The Old Sod Houses of Kansas

first hotel in Stafford was built of sod, and travelers used to stop about its tidy and homelike appearance. Old timers will remember the appearance of the hotel that was sung by nearly everybody who could "carry a tune." It was entitled, "Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane." Someone took the air and set new words to it. It was given this title: "My Little Old Sod Shanty on the Claim." The new song completely crowded the old one off the stage. I know a family that lived in a sod house for thirteen years, and the total outlay for repairs was seventy-five cents.

The walls of the old sod house still standing in Decatur County is known as the "Adkins place." It crowns a hilltop and is near the main traveled highway between Dresden and Oberlin. For many years "the Adkins place" was the halfway stop between these two towns, where the driver of the mail stage and such passengers as he carried were served with the noonday meal. It also was known throughout northwestern Kansas as a place where genuine hospitality was shown to travelers. The need of more room for their accommodation caused Mr. Adkins to build an "L" to the rear end of the long building.

In the days when these two vanishing sod houses were built the prairies everywhere were dotted with these sod houses. Little squares of earth with a sod house by the plow, like squares on the checker-board, changed the landscape from the living green of the luxuriant grasses, or the golden brown of the buffalo-grass, to the dull black of the rich prairie soil. Neighbors turned in and helped a new settler in the building of his sod home, and when a schoolhouse was planned its construction became a community service.

These sod schoolhouses of rude pattern sprang up everywhere. They were used for the dual purpose of education during the week and devotional exercises on Sunday. The building of a schoolhouse in any neighborhood was an event of more than passing interest. They were frequently built before a regularly organized district was set apart and before any taxes were levied for schools or for school buildings. In such cases work would be donated by some and funds by others. On occasions persons were asked to contribute enough to buy a joint of stovepipe or a board from which to manufacture a seat.

The building of the sod schoolhouse in Kansas was an event from which incidents and occurrences were reckoned, as happening before or after its construction. The site being decided upon, the settlers gathered with horses, plows and wagons. A piece of virgin prairie sod would be selected, the sod-breaking plow would be started; the sharp shears would cut the grass roots and slice out a long piece of the sod from two to four inches in thickness, by twelve to fourteen inches in width.

After the sod had been turned and the place where the edifice of learning was to be reared had been cleaned of the buffalo grass down to the bare soil, men with sharp spades would cut the long furrows of sod into convenient lengths to be handled. These bricks of sod would then be loaded into wagons and taken to the building site, the foundation laid, the door frames set in at once, and as the work progressed and the walls reached the height of a foot or such a matter, the window frames were set in and the building continued to the roof height.

Then a ridge pole and other poles for rafters were put in place. Over these would be laid willow brush, and on top of that covering a roof of sod, the earthen bricks being cemented together with a mortar of mud.

The walls of the sod houses in the early settlement of Kansas and other states of America's great winter wheat belt, railroad facilities were far away—seventy-five to one hundred miles for the simplest necessities. Streams without bridges, fords deep and treacherous; wagons stuck, loads to be carried out by the teamsters through icy waters, nights spent in the drifting snow, far from any friendly cabin, were but a few of the hazards that beset the freighters on the dreary, long roads to the railroad stations.

The Week in Geneva

Geneva. At the Exhibition of Agriculture at Bern, one of the exhibits that attracted the greatest attention was a Model Dairy where every process through which milk passes from the time it is drawn from the cow till it is served at the breakfast table was shown. In a dozen gray tents could be seen the beautiful black-and-white cattle from Fribourg, and the red-and-white from Fribourg, and the red-and-white from Fribourg. There was, also, a poultry-yard, complete with all the most up-to-date fittings. The pigs on view were fine large animals of an incomparable cleanliness.

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Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he undertakes to hold himself and his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Making Distinctions in War Debts"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: With reference to the Monitor leader of July 22, entitled "Making Distinctions in War Debts," and to various comments by British and French newspapers on the proposed funding of the Belgian debt to the United States, I think it is time that the American people knew that England has for several years been charging Australia 5½ per cent on £92,000,000, which our good mother debited the Commonwealth for services rendered to our troops during the war.

America charges Britain 3½ per cent for loans contracted by the latter for war purposes. Britain's bill against us is for boarding and clothing our troops, who were fighting in her cause.

Now, what have England and France to complain about because they are required to pay for services rendered to them by America, when in the case of Australia such services were not contracted for but yet are being paid for at the rate of 2 per cent more than America is asking of her European debtors? R. T. Vaucluse, Sydney, Australia.